...E TOGETHER OR KILL EACH OTHER?
—See Inside

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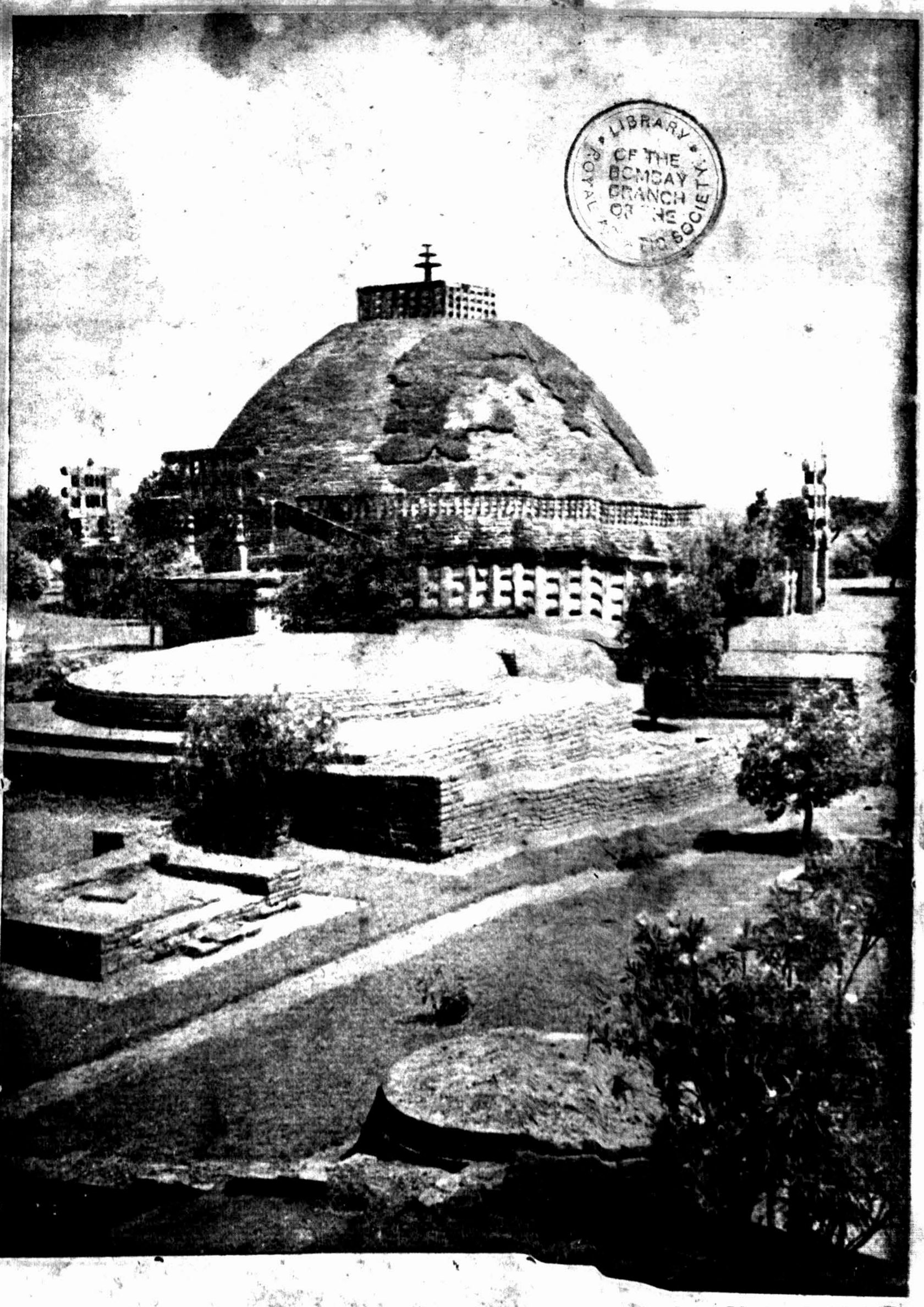
THE 'STUPA' AT SANCHI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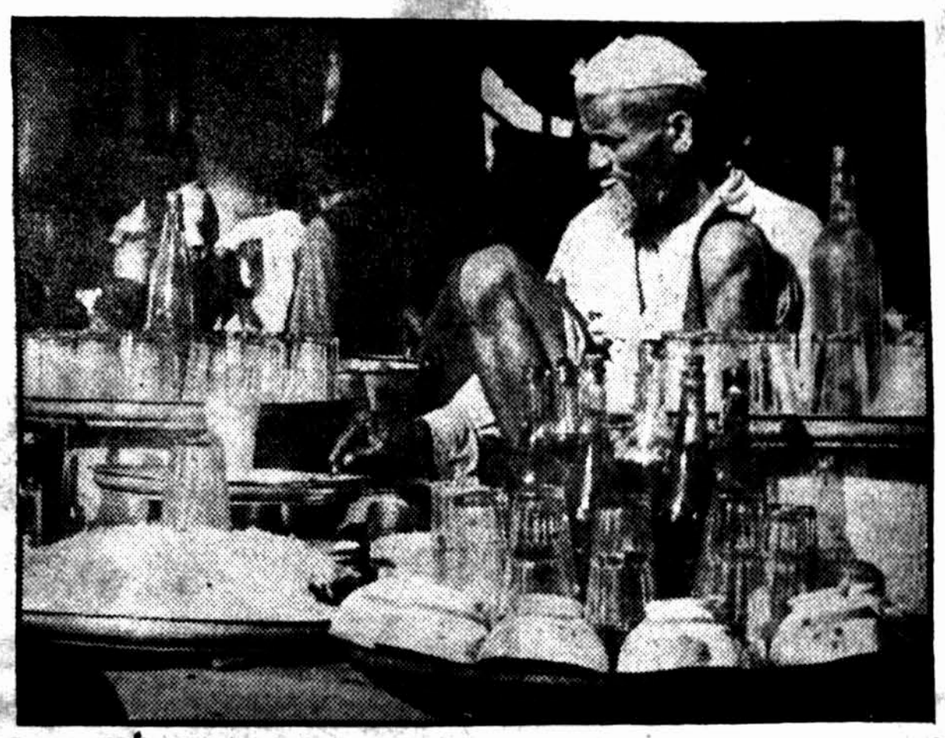
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

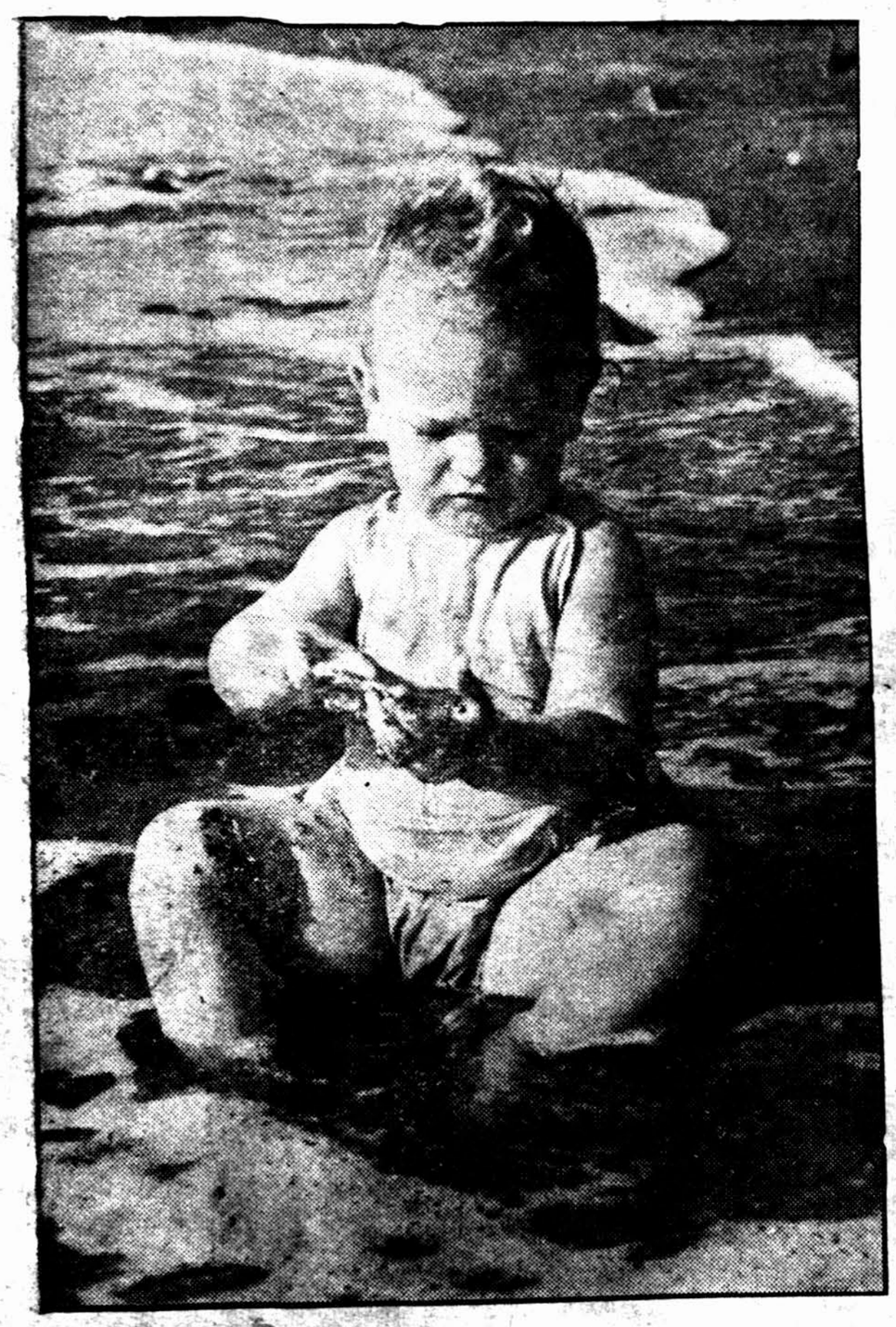
Photo—A. K. Syed.

HOW BOMBAY KEEPS COOL

This young lady seems to have discovered a simple and effective way of keeping cool and she seems to be quite pleased about it.



This old vendor of iced-drinks with sherbet plies a roaring trade in these hot days. He is a great favourite with all manners of people.



From the determined look on this plump fellow's face, he doesn't seem to be bothered with the heat wave at all.

There cannot be many a slip between the glass and the lips when they are connected by a couple of straws.

This is—Prohibitionists are prohibited from reading it!—an "al fresco" toddy party. Seems to be going swell!

And, finally, here is a roup of Marwari ladies "eating" air on Malabar Hill. The "Purdah" was surely not meant for summer.

Photos—M. J. Vyarawalla

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BOMBAY: MAY 4, 1941.

Bharat Natya In New York

La Meri's School Of Indian Dancing Creates A Sensation In America

By BASANTA KOOMAR ROY

Rabindra Shankar is the Youngest Brother of Uday Shakar, the celebrated Indian dancer. He is a dance disciple of Uday Shankar and a musical pupil of Professor Alauddin Khan, the Master Musician of India I have great love for Rabindra; and I have respect for his opinions on Art and Artists.

During Uday Shankar's last American tour I was once talking with Rabindra on the dance art of India. Of a sudden, Rabu, as we call him endearingly, asked me excitedly:

"Basantada (Brother Basanta) have you seen La Meri dance?"

"No Rabu", I replied, "I have not seen her dance. When American artists take foreign names I get suspicious of them. Is she a good dancer?"

"She is not only good; she is a very good dancer. She is a great artist. You will like her. We all are going to see her dance to-day. Will you please come with us?"

"No I cannot go to-day; but when you say that she is a very good dancer, and also a great artist; you may rest assured that I am sure to see her dance the first opportunity I have." This was in December 1937.

Real Feast

I saw La Meri dance for the first time at the St. James Theatre of New York on March 31st, 1940. The theatre was crowded with one of the most enthusiastic dance audiences I have ever seen in New York.

After almost every dance, men, women and children shook the theatre with intense applause that danced like a fountain from the very depth of human soul.

Naturally I thought of Rabu; and thanked him in my mind for his praise and enthusiasm for the art of La Meri which took me to the St. James Theatre to enjoy a real feast of vibrant beauty as mirrored in this great dancer's dances of many lands and many races.

In a picture taken with Uday Shankar in Paris, La Meri looks amazingly like Helen Willis Moody, the female tennis champion of America; but her spirit is that of Malvina Hoffman, America's greatest sculptress. She, however, combines in her art the aggressive muscle control of Miss Moody, and the scholarly dignity of Miss Hoffman

Lesson In Brotherhood

Malvina Hoffman seeks and captures in clay the ethnic types of human bodies of countless countries of the world; and La Meri reproduces through her beautiful body the dances of various races of both the East and the West.

She dances the dances of India, Java, Burma, Japan, Arabia, Algeria, Spain, Hawaii, Russia, America, Latin America, the American Indian, and the Philippines. Her art embraces all latitudes and all longitudes, all zones and all hemispheres.

Her work is more than an abiding message of the art of the dance; it is also a trascendant lesson in human brotherhood which is the real and the only sure foundation of permanent peace on earth.

Tremendous Success

I have seen many Western ladies dance the dances of India. Some are good, some are bad, and some are indifferent. But the two best I have seen so far are Simkie, the French dancing partner of Uday Shankar; and La Meri, the American dancer with an uncanny mind.

La Meri's concert at the St. James Theatre was a tremendous success in more ways than one. Beside educating and entertaining her audience, she laid the foundation of a great movement in the new world:

A great many of the major dancers of America to-day are the pupils of Miss Ruth St. Denis. She is the mother of the Hindu dance movement in America. For more than a quarter of a century before the advent of Uday Shankar as the dancing partner of Anna Pavlowa in 1923, Ruth St. Denis had been dancing in her own way the dances of India all over America with the fervent consecration of a devotee.

High Praise

During this dance recital of La Meri, as I enjoyed the beauty of her art, I thought of Ruth St. Denis many a time; and wondered if La Meri, too, were a pupil of hers. After the concert I met Miss St. Denis in the crowded back-stage, and asked her:

"Is La Meri a pupil of yours Miss Ruth?"

"No, no. I wish she were", replied the Dean of the American dancers. "She is a wonderful dancer. If she were my pupil, I would be so proud! She should be institutionalized. She is such a great artist, great indeed!"

"She deserves a professorship of dancing at Harvard, Yale or Columbia University."

I was happy beyond words that my mental appraisal of La Meri's art and message was seconded by such illustrious a personage as Ruth St. Denis herself.

Startling News

Soon after this recital I met La Meri and Ruth St. Denis, and discussed the possibility of a real School of Oriental Dance in New York. It was during this conversation that Miss Ruth St. Denis said to me: "I think so highly of La Meri, her art and her knowledge, that I am studying Hindu dancing with her." This was indeed a startling news!

Within a few weeks I was informed that a "School of Natya" was founded by La Meri and Ruth St. Denis in co-operation with Mr. Guido Carreras, a former manager of immortal Anna Pavlowa and matchless Eleonora Duse.

The "School of Natya" is located at No. 66 of the famous and fashionable Fifth Avenue of New York. The School has a beautiful dance and lecture hall overlooking Fifth Avenue. Precious pictures decorate the walls of this Hall. La Meri sits on the floor with her pupils as she teaches them the "Mudras" of the Kathakali dance.

Studied At Madras

La Meri's fame as a teacher is now fast spreading all over America. The Dance Magazines, and the dance columns of the New York newspapers are full of La Meri and La Meri; and La Meri over again. She has already about a score of devoted disciples that study Oriental dancing with her, mostly Hindu dances. The very name of her School proves La Meri's partiality for the art of the dance as revealed by the "Devas" and the sages of India.

La Meri studied Hindu dancing in Madras with Papanasum Vadivelu Nattuvanar. Then she danced all over India; and was most hospitably received by both the people and the press of India. Before long she expects to visit India again for further studies; and then bring with her a few expert dancers and musicians to assist her in her recitals and in the work of the "School of Natya".

Press Eulogy

La Meri is an asset to both India and America. Her art and her educational work in America will do much to strengthen the bond of friendship between America and India. Please read and ponder over what Mr. Walter Terry, the wise, eminent and truly patriotic dance critic of the "New

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LA MERI—who has taken "Bharat Natya" to America.

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Escaped Nazis Six Times!

Strange Adventures Of A Polish Refugee

FOR more than a year, Wladyslaw Gieysztor dodged the Nazis all over Europe. Beginning with an escape from them in East Prussia two days before war broke out followed by another from Warsaw a week later, he subsequently missed their clutches on six occasions. Yet to-day this Polish shipping agent, who was once director of the port of Gdynia, can boast that he has, in spite of Hitler, visited 19 different European countries—and by car, at that—since Germany set out to master the continent. Recently he arrived in Montreal with his family—and still with his car, writes D. C. MacDonald in "The Gazette" Montreal

FIRST ESCAPE

There have been many stirring stories from European refugees during the last year, but none more unique than his. Mr. Gieysztor, because of his extensive knowledge of transport problems, was appointed some time before the war by his government to investigate alternative communications for Poland in the event that war should cut her off from the west by both land and sea. In August, 1939 he visited the northern Finnish port of Petsamo, and was returning by car through East Prussia when his first escape from the hostile Nazis was made.

"You can imagine how welcome a Pole was among Nazis," was the curt way he described his experiences in the eastern German province. Upon reaching Poland, he immediately took a plane for Rumania for further discussions of transport matters, and it was from there that he learned the storm had broken over his country. Returning to the city of Warsaw, he spent six days among its crumbling ruins, and on September 8, with bombardment by Nazi planes all along the way, he left with his family for Vilna.

"I thought that that would be a safe corner for them," he commented, "for it was 400 miles from the closest front. Then he left for London on business."

TO LITHUANIA NEXT

While in the British capital the complete tragedy befell his country, his own family being engulfed by the Soviet invasion. He hoped that they had escaped to Lithuania, for he had left instructions with the driver of his car that, in the event of trouble, he should drive them all to a country estate he had in Lithuania. To his surprise upon returning there, he found that the driver had brought the car, and then disappeared, but the family was nowhere about. He immediately set out, disguised as a peasant, crossed the frontier, travelled the distance of 30 miles to Vilna by foot and cart where he found his wife and three daughters safe. They all tramped through the forest in the same way.

"It was not the safest journey," stated Mr. Gieysztor, in one of his brief, descriptive comments. "There were sentries all along the way. The Bolshevik shoots. He doesn't ask."

From there he travelled to Riga, Latvia, put his car on a boat, sailing for Stockholm and then Antwerp, while he and his family flew out to France via Sweden and the Low Countries. Soon his daughters were placed in school at Nice, France, and life became momentarily settled.

MYSTERY OF THE DRIVER

During his months in France he drove over many parts of the continent, on one occasion through Italy as far as Hungary. While in Hungary he paid a secret visit to Warsaw to see his father, who was very ill. There the mystery of his driver who had taken his car to Lithuania but left his family among the Soviets, was solved.

The man was half Polish and half German, but had Danish citizenship. He spoke many languages fluently. Mr. Gieysztor explained. In Warsaw he saw the driver in the dress of a Gestapo, and realized for the first time that the man had been a secret German agent, and after leaving the car in Lithuania had gone back to Germany through East Prussia.

While in Italy and Hungary, Mr. Gieysztor has many conversations with important political figures. At that time the idea of joining Germany in a war against France and Britain was very unpopular throughout Italy, he said.

"Actually it has been very fortunate that Mussolini did," he commented. "He has given us part of the enemy to get at, and a foothold in the Balkans that otherwise would have been very difficult to procure."

But Mr. Gieysztor's series of escapes was only about half over. The day before Germany was in the Low Countries, he was in Holland on business concerning some ships that he was having built there, and which were lost. Later when Mussolini did his famous stab-in-the-back act, he was at Nice with his family. Suspecting that trouble was going to break, he had motored to southern France, and heard the news over the radio on the beach at Nice. He immediately packed up his family and left. They drove to the port of La Rochelle, from which he escaped in a little steamer of 260 tons, manned by a crew made up of one sailor, and the Polish students from the Sorbonne. With him again, he took his car.

MORE ADVENTURES

For the next five months, he and his family were in London, experiencing all the battering that the Empire's capital has taken from the German air force. Then they began what may be their final escape for some time, but which was, the Polish visitor states unequivocably, the worst of them all.

They sailed for Canada on a little Polish freighter. The journey took 40 days. Leaving England, one of their neighbouring boats went down by a mine. They were attacked three times by submarine, and twice by airplanes. In mid-Atlantic they hit the first of two of the worst storms that have been seen on the North Atlantic in a generation. They knew of a number of tramp steamers that went down in it, and in fact, on one occasion were sailing to rescue crew of one of them when they received word from another ship that they had reached the spot.

Now it is the quiet and peace of Montreal, until after the New Year, when Mr. Gieysztor expects to go on to New York City.

1,000 "Love Children" Born Every Week In Germany

Scores of thousands of devout German mothers are reviling the name of Herr Rudolph Hess, Hitler's Deputy—for bringing dishonour and shame on their households, writes "The People", London.

For the vicious harvest is now coming home of the iniquitous policy which he urged a year ago on the members of the Girls' Branch of the Hitler Youth Service.

On that occasion he pleaded with them to "keep alive the German race" by becoming the mothers of German soldiers' children without troubling to go through the formality of marriage.

"LOVE CHILDREN"

With the aid of his eloquence he succeeded in persuading some scores of thousands of them that by having "love children" they would be doing something noble in the service of the nation.

He himself offered to become the godfather of every child that was born to an unmarried mother.

And now they are being born at the rate of 1,000 a week!

But not to happy girls who feel that they are gaining patriotic inspiration from their experience.

The girls today are miserable and disillusioned. They are discovering that many of the soldiers who obeyed the call of Herr Hess were men with wives elsewhere in Germany, men of whom they have not heard a word since they offered themselves as sacrifices in the cause of Hess's policy.

Many of them are having to go into workhouses for their children to be born. Thousands of them have been disowned by their own parents.

Many of them are penniless, having had to give up their employment in the factories and on the farms.

Their children, they know, will be taken care of in Nazi State orphanages after their own ordeal is over. But they are realising now, in many cases, that their prospects of real marriage at some time in the future are blighted.

But it is the mothers of these unmarried mothers who are feeling the sadness of the situation most seriously. In the majority of cases they are good, God-fearing women, members of the Mothers' Union belonging to their church.

And they feel that an ineradicable shame has cast its shadow over their households.

They are protesting to their priests and pastors, and the churches are protesting to Hitler.

Although they realise that the harm that has already been done cannot be undone, they are pleading with the Fuehrer to disown Hess's policy and to restore the institution of marriage to the position of sanctity and honour which it held in the minds of the German people before Hess's programme of pollution was introduced.

Unless Hitler agrees, the thousands of devout Catholic mothers who are now cursing his deputy will begin to curse him as well.

German troops entering Brussels—for the second time in history.

Negus' Date With Destiny

HAILE SELASSIE ALWAYS KNEW HE WOULD ONCE AGAIN RULE OVER A FREE ABYSSINIA

IT has been my privilege to know the Negus Negusti—his official Ethioplan title, meaning King of Kings—from before the days the Duce first cast covetous eyes on the last "black" empire of history.

I have seen him at work and at play; in battle and in his study planning a new school; under the hail of Vittorio Mussolini's gas bombs and when he lost his throne—the proud heritage of three thousand years.

Never has he lacked that calm, dignified poise one associates with true Kingship.

I last saw him shortly before he left England to organise the overthrow of Italy from within his own country. The brooding sadness that has overcast his whole bearing during more than four years of bitter exile had vanished. His eyes flashed with their old fire, his slight figure seemed to have become as tense as highly charged electric wire.

"It will not be long now," he said simply, but in the tones of one whose word is law, "before my war drums echo from Gojjam to Danakil, from the Tigre to Harar. They will mark the end of Mussolini's empire."

In the welter of events which are now hastening the collapse of the new and unholy Roman Empire few realise how this most silent of kings has appreciated what he has called the unique help and understanding of the British people.

He can never repay it all, he told me, but when he is once more Emperor in fact as well as in name, he has determined to apply the cream of his four years study of our social economy wherever it is possible in his own country—and through British advisers.

At the moment, however, there are more urgent matters before Haile Selassie, for the King of Kings must first satisfy the claims of those traditions which are still integral factors in the mental make-up of his wild fighting tribes.

The official communique described his return to Abyssinia in a single laconic sentence: "His Majesty the Emperor Haile Selassie has returned to his country, where he intends to make a prolonged stay."

Death Knell!

I like those words "prolonged stay". To the Italians it must sound like the death knell of their regime.

Some of the gaps of the last few months in one of the most amazing personal adventures of this war I can fill in, but others must necessarily be held over till the full story can be written.

But I can tell the story of the opening chapters, writes Vivian Meik in the "People".

It began with the war drums.

Every Ras (feudal lord) of Ethiopia keeps his own staff of drummers. They are the Central African equivalent of a private wireless transmitting set.

Every evening when the events of the day have been classified and news of what is happening in other provinces is desired—news includes everything from rumours of State intrigue and the health of notables down to the excessive prices of coffee—the drummers "take over" the night.

Standard codes throb through the stillness as the drums roll out their messages to be picked up by expert listeners, decoded and retransmitted as and when required. I have known important messages reaching their destination 600 miles away in less than three hours.

Haile Selassie's drum corps surpass all others in efficiency and accuracy. There are 45 members—now possibly increased—who can transmit orders in any Ethiopian vernacular.

Emperor's Drums

Among these are the "Oxford accent" Amhari of the Emperor's own tribe, from which the official language of the Government is taken, and others who speak the Galla, Somali, Danakil, Harari and Tigrean dialects.

The Emperor's drums, too, have a tone and note of their own. It is not difficult to imagine the effect of their first message rolling across from the Indian frontier to tell his people that "Habet" was near them and would be with them again—soon.

Habet is the name by which all Ethiopians refer to the Emperor. It means Father and is significant of the esteem in which they hold him.

The drums also throbbed other messages. They told of quiet white men—"officers in the army of my friend the great white King of England"—who would shortly come among them. They would be known by certain signs and their leader would carry the Emperor's personal seal engraved with the sign of the Lion of Judah. All patriots must obey the orders of these white men even at the cost of their lives.

How well the patriots answered Habet's call history will tell, but the experiences of the hand-picked band of white men selected to carry out one of the most dangerous tasks of the war deserve more than the brief communiques have told.

How many they are is till an official secret, nor can I reveal their names, but two of them have been close friends over many years and few know the wild countryside better than they do.

Carrying the Emperor's message they have moved effortlessly through Italian strongholds, across Italian lines of communications like shadows in the night.

They have moved whole caravans of rifles and ammunition and new Maria Theresa silver thalers, the coin of the realm, through strongly held Italian provinces—and they have invariably won through.

How they have raised the prestige of "the great white king" and lowered that of the "bullfrog of the Pontine marshes" may never be known—but they have done a job which Lawrence of Arabia would have felt honoured to tackle.

The arms were duly portioned out, the Maria Theresa silver thalers made mincemeat of the dirty paper lira. Together they prepared the ground for the last signal of the royal war drums—"The time is now. To-day I have entered my country to take personal command."

The moving ceremony in the secret river bed to welcome Haile Selassie's return can hardly be visualised here. But it was merely a prelude to many more that will soon make up the pageantry to to-morrow's Abyssinia.

When Haile Selassie becomes a public figure the colour and ceremony of his forebears come to life again. The ritual is one no true Oriental would willingly forgo.

Homage Of His People

In his case religion plays an important part. Abyssinia belongs to the Coptic branch of the Orthodox Church, and native bishops and priests in gorgeous robes, in a huge umbrella covered procession, join in the display.

The Ethiopian umbrella which is used on these occasions is a magnificent embroidered canopy often more than 6 feet in diameter and requiring two men to carry.

But Haile Selassie, the army commander-in-chief, is another personality from the Emperor accepting the homage of his people.

I can picture him to-day, clad in the field service dress of a British general, personally directing operations in close consultation with his selected British staff.

Those who know him well have no doubt of the cordiality which exists between them or the respect with which his staff regard him, for the British commmand are delighted to admit the Emperor's ability as a first-grade commander.

His second-in-command, Ras Kassa, is also acknowledged as a master of guerilla and mountain warfare. It was Ras Kassa who, commanding only ill-armed Abyssinians, rolled up the flower of General de Bono's army in 1935, and caused the dismissal of this Fascist leader.

Refused To Sell His Honour

Hardly less picturesque than Haile Selassie himself, Ras Kassa is second only to the Emperor in influence and power. The lands over which he rules and which belong personally to him are more than twice as large as Wales.

When Italy tried to bribe him with the offer of "allied" kingship of Abyssinia if he joined Mussolini, his only answer was to send a cartridge to de Bono with the remark that there were more waiting for Mussolini if ever he came to the Tigre.

Nor did Ras Kassa give any outward sign of emotion when the Italians butchered his sons in the open market place because they failed to bring their father to heel.

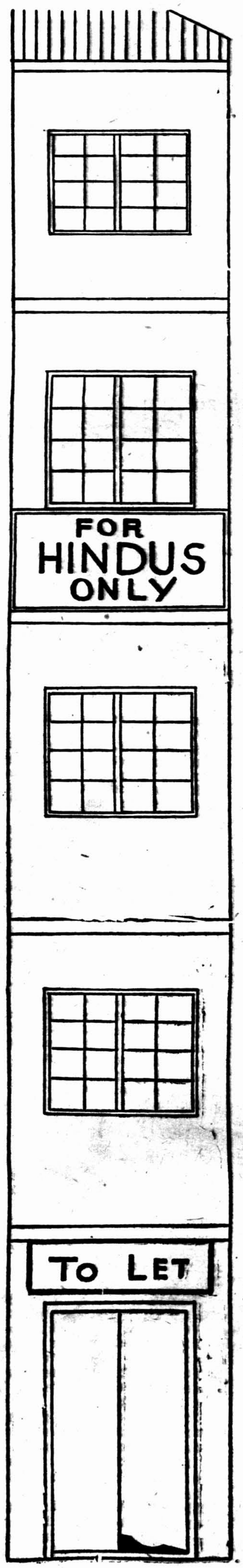
This is the man who has now taken over command of the left wing of Haile Selassie's army, the man who refused to sell his ho-

(Continued On Page 32)

To-day Haile Selassie is keeping a date with Destiny. ..... It is no haphazard appointment. . . From the moment when the curtain of Mussolini's tyranny fell behind him on the day a British cruiser gave him sanctuary, he has patiently waited for his time.

He always knew it would come.

ETHIOPIA ARISES AGAIN!



LET US LIVE

By

NARAIN G. JOG

"With our own hands we build those edifices of inequity, those citadels of communalism, those islands of isolation, those breeding-grounds of bigotry, those ugly ghettos of the twentieth century. We build them and we live in them."

THE eighth of February 1929. About seven in the evening. A college student was trudging home to his digs from the University Library. In one hand he held an umbrella and in the other was a heavy satchel of books.

He had vaguely read in the morning papers about communal riots in the city but his head was too full with thoughts of the approaching exam. to bother about such extraneous affairs. Perhaps he was wondering what questions that fool of an examiner would set on the books he had read that day.

When you enter the Girgaum Road at Dhobie Talao and head towards Portugese Church, on either side of you branch off innumerable and interminable lanes and alleys. Round about Chira Bazar and Thakurdwar particularly, it is a regular rabbit's warren. While nearing one such bylane the youth's brown-study was suddenly disturbed by a violent commotion. People were shouting and running pell-mell in all directions. Shopkeepers were hurriedly putting up their shutters, the windows were being closed with a bang and loud cries of *Hindu* and *Mussalman* were coming from all directions.

Unthinking curiosity drew the steps of the youth into the alley which was by now completely deserted. Proceeding ahead to probe the mystery, he came to a crossroad and realised with a shock that he was standing in a No Man's Land across which two murderous bands armed with lathis, bamboos, lead-pipes and what not were hurling defiance at each other. An occasional brickbat came flying along and the distance between the two rowdy gangs was diminishing every minute.

Impulsive Cry

Like Casabianca on the burning deck whence all but he had fled. You may say. The youth, however, hardly remembered his poetry then. He stood transfixed there and as if by a blind instinct outstretched both his hands with umbrella, books and all. *"Shanti rakho, shanti rakho,* Peace, brothers, peace", he continued yelling at the top of his voice: peace, Peace, PEACE.

That impulsive cry had an electric effect on those bloodthirsty mobs. They just stopped short of coming to grips with each other, though an occasional stone still whizzed past the head of that boy, who was now vociferously appealing the mob, in a gibberish mixture of all the languages he knew, not to kill each other.

The lathis which had begun to whirl in a vicious circle were being reluctantly set at rest. A few residents of the locality, who had securely barricaded themselves in their house, now ventured forth and took the refrain, *"Shanti rakho, shanti rakho"*. Somehow those ruffians were pacified and persuaded to go their own ways without breaking each other's heads. A miniature riot was averted. A brave man, a hero,—observers said.

I recall that incident whenever rumours of a Hindu-Muslim riot spread in this city. Even now I rather vividly visualise that grotesque figure madly waving its books and umbrella in the centre of that bloodthirsty mob. Like Shelley flapping his ineffectual wings in the void. But they were effectual.

Deserved To Be Butchered

Was he a hero? Was he an idealist? Was he brave? Methinks he was a misguided fool. He richly deserved to be butchered into bits by both the combatants, as Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi was at Cawnpore, as many other martyrs have been at other places.

The mob which spared that boy was clearly amateurish. It had not probably then developed that animal lust for blood. It was 1929, when a Hindu-Muslim riot was something rare, something poignant. Since then the "mavalis" in Bombay and elsewhere have had plenty of practice at the stabbing and bashing business. I am sure they won't allow that boy to escape in the year of grace 1941. To-day his carcase would be probably lying in the gutter.....

Not only that but I believe that even that idealism, that fine emotional fervour of 1929 has largely disappeared in the last 12 years. Even the young generation has become more cynical if not more calculating. Communal riots have become hardy annuals in this unhappy land of ours. There is a new callousness, an undefinable hardening of sentiment among our educated classes. We have almost begun to take this riot business as a matter of course. I have heard the comment that such dog-fights are good for both the communities, as they instil a new strength. Indeed!!

What would I do if I ever find myself in the situation of that boy? It is not earthly likely of course, for I jolly well know how to keep my skin unpunctured. But supposing I had a revolver or a tommy gun I would surely go straight to the centre of such a mob and fire ten rounds to my right and another ten to my left. That would be sufficient to knock the nonsense out of the heads of those citizens turned gangsters.

Then I would proceed to ferret out from their lairs those leaders, Dadas, instigators and "agents provocateurs" who play upon the ignorance and innocence, credulity and communal feeling of the people and set the city on fire. I would hunt them out—high and low—relentlessly and put them in stocks in the centre of each locality until the mischief is finally stamped out.

* * * *

This article bears the title "Let Us Live Together". And here am I talking of killing in cold blood. I am sure such apostasy will provoke apostles of non-violence into hanging me on the nearest tree. But my point is this that instead of allowing otherwise peaceful citizens to murder and mutilate each other, why not allow a cold-blooded person like me to do the job in a sort of impartial, impersonal manner? My opinion ought to count for something for (if you have not already guessed it) I was the boy who in the dusk of that 8th of February 1929 confronted those two hundred odd ruffians with my ridiculous umbrella and satchel of books, including, by the oddest coincidence, a copy of Rousseau's "Contrat Social".

Pity Those Wretches

But were they really ruffians? I beg their pardon. They were not. Normally they were as good citizens as you and me, intent upon earning their daily bread and content with their peaceful existence. They were only caught in the "delirium tremens" of communalism and turned into so many cut-throats.

I wrote in my diary that night: "How I pity those poor wretches,—their inexplicable psychology, the electric mob action, fierce fight and death! Oh how I pity them—even admire them! For no gain of theirs, from supposedly altruistic motives, to defend their religion (oh accursed religion!), to protect and avenge their particular community, they sally out without a thought for self. As I accosted them this evening, swinging their lathis in a lethal circle, challenging to fight, willing to bleed and die.....oh, here is food for the greatest philosopher!"

Though during the last twelve years my views have suffered a

(Continued On Page 38)

Hindus and Muslims do live together happily in villages.....
A scene from "Padosi".

TOGETHER

Indians, when they happen to go abroad, naturally feel indignant at the racial snobbery which prevents them from staying at certain hotels.

Most of them being members of the vocal educated middle class, their indignation finds expression in books, articles, interviews, letters to the editors, speeches and memorials, all dripping with patriotic sentiment. Their protests against the practice of "colour bar" in Africa, England and America fill thousands of columns every year. Mother India has been insulted and her self-respecting sons are out to vindicate her honour.

By
K. AHMAD ABBAS

"Come with me and witness the ghastly tragedy of to-day. .... Look at those piles of stones and brick-bats and broken glass. Look at those dark brown stains on the ground. Blood. Human blood. Your blood and mine! This is the price we have paid for separatism and shall continue to pay till we decide to live together."

Right Here In Bombay

And yet how many of them, when they return to India, realize that the same objectionable spirit of racial and communal exclusiveness is rampant in their own country? In cities of this land of "Hindu pani" and "Muslim pani", Ahmad Abbas and Narain Jog cannot secure flats in the same building.

No, we don't have to go to London and New York and Durban to collect instances of "Colour bar." We can start right here in Bombay.

Of course, we do not call it "Colour bar" here, nor is it the subject of frequent editorial comment. Hardly a single regular writer of letters-to-the-editor ever cares to mention it. But, essentially and basically, it is the same phenomenon that manifests itself in notices in African trains: "For Europeans Only" and in the unwritten law that prohibits the entry of Indians in the exclusive hotels and clubs of London.

Try to hunt a flat or a room in Bombay and you will be immediately made aware of this phenomenon. I have tried it and I know

that in most of the middle-class residential buildings, only tenants belonging to a certain community are tolerated; all else are kept out by a rigid "colour bar."

Preview Of Pakistan

It may be only a polite enquiry "What is your name, please?" and if it is Mohamed Hasan or Charles Smith or Ezra Samson, you are informed there are no flats vacant and that the "To Let" signboard that you saw outside is a mistake

Or, again, it may be in the guise of "sorry, our tenants are all vegetarians and they would not like non-vegetarian neighbours."

But, more often than not, it is a straight "This building is meant for Hindus only" or "We take only Parsi tenants." Not a few buildings actually bear signboards "For Hindus Only" or "For Parsis Only" declaring to the world that Hindus and Muslims and Parsis are culturally so different that they can't bear to live in the same building.

Pakistan is only a magnified image of this little sign-board! Those who tolerate "Hindu colony", "Muslim colony" and "Farsi colony" in a small suburb like Dadar deserve to have their country torn into Pakistan and Hindustan and Sikhistan.

"Singal Cha", Social Reformer!

Such a situation is particularly deplorable in Bombay which is otherwise, without doubt, the most cosmopolitan city in India. Consider the very diversity of its population. The Pathan from the Frontier, the 'Bhayya' from U. P. and the Madrasis of Matunga are as much a part of Bombay as the Maharashtrians and Gujaratis. There is hardly a province or community that is not represented in the spectrum of the city's colourful population.

Living together, under the pressure of metropolitan and industrial economic conditions, these oddly-assorted people have shed much of their original exclusiveness and caste restrictions.

In this connection, let me pay my tribute to the almost revolutionary social change brought about by the Irani tea-shops of Bombay. More than any social reformer, the two-pice "singa cha" has succeeded in shattering age-long caste observances and communal exclusiveness of the orthodox elements in all communities.

Communalism Entrenched

But, then, the Irani's tea-shop is practically the only meeting ground of the Hindu and the Muslim and the Parsi. Their children go to separate schools, their sons play in communal gymkhanas and swim in communal swimming baths, they join communal clubs and societies, get books from communal libraries and papers from communal reading rooms. Once a year they pay for a carnival of communal cricket, working themselves into a frenzy in support of the team representing their community. And, worst of all, they live in exclusively Hindu or Muslim or Parsi localities, with members of their own communities as neighbours.

And thus a splendid opportunity of developing this city as a model for all India in the matter of inter-communal harmony has been lost. Indeed, Bombay could have evolved a rational, and cosmopolitan Indian culture, cutting across and yet synthesizing the cultures of the present castes and communities.

And what did Bombay do- It built Hindu colonies and Parsi charitable 'baugs' and Muslim 'musafirkhanas' and Saraswat Co-operative houses! These colonies and 'baugs' are the citadels of communalism and within their walls live, entrenched, the anti-national forces of reaction and separatism!

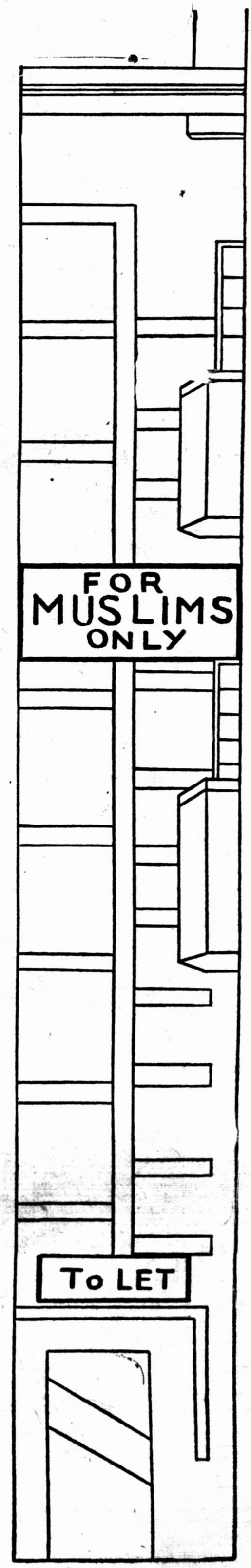
Personally, I have nothing to complain. Six years ago I arrived in Bombay, a complete stranger But the city was kind to me and soon made me feel at home. I have made numerous Hindu friends and I am received and we'comed, unreservedly, in their homes in many of which I am privileged to occupy a position almost as a member of the family. In these six years, not once have I been made to feel that I was born in a different community. I am grateful for this large-heartedness of my friends and I am proud of having won their confidence. I regard it as the greatest achievement of my life that I have been able to cross the frontiers of community and caste and get admittance into a little world in which the distinctions of Hindu and Muslim and Christian are rendered meaningless.

But I cannot forget that I am an exception. By a number of exceptionally lucky circumstances

(Continued On Page 38)

....Why can't they live together, equally happily in the cities?

A scene from "Naya Sansar"



'Buy Time With Space' Is China's Strategy

PEOPLE'S WAR TO SAVE DEMOCRACY WILL WEAR DOWN JAPAN

BY her alliance with the Axis Powers Japan has thrown off all pretence of "non-involvement" in the war, and dared the United States to come on in the Pacific. Whatever be the reassurances, the Anti-Comintern Pact has been rehashed and the Soviet Union placed in a vice with Italy hemming in at the Balkan back-door.

Contrary to Tokio's calculations. American public opinion stiffens up. The joint Pacific defence talk in Washington is being pushed vigorously forward. Failing a climb down there, war on the Chinese mainland will engulf the Pacific. It will be foolish to ignore China as a 'positive' factor in the battles of Asia and the Pacific, writes H. D. Liem, a prominent Chinese journalist in "News Chronicle".

China Will Resist

For more than three years the Chinese people have suffered and withstood Japanese onslaught. They have shown their fibre. Twice China's capitals, Nanking and Hankow, have been captured. Yet each time victory eluded Japan and still recedes. Convinced of the final victory, China's will to resist has immeasurably increased with time.

To-day, the military situation is a stalemate. Japanese forces can neither remain with comfort nor withdraw without loss of face. Increased battering failed to break the deadlock. Japanese peace offers are regarded as thickly sugar-coated poison. The puppet Wang Ching-Wei failed to divert the Chinese people's allegiance to General Chiang Kai-shek Wang's puppet regime has been specifically set up to make Chinese fight Chinese and pay for the war against themselves, cynically disguised under the "Anti-Red Crusade" and "Reconstruction", and to register the protests of the Powers whenever Japan treads on their corns in China. In fact, there is not the remotest hope of Prince Konoye "breaking China down to her knees."

To-day the Chinese people know what they are fighting for and what the result of their victory will be. Under baptism of fire, they have been, rebuilding a new and greater nation; a government of, for and by the people; a national economy that will make China belong not to a mere handful of men, but to the 450,000,000 Chinese.

China's War Aims

What are China's war aims? The first is that the people must be united to resist the enemy until victory is won. The united will, energy, ingenuity and sacrifice of China's millions have worked wonders. Military tactics have been effectively adapted to China's strategical geography. Operating from Chungking, the war capital, we can choose the grounds on which we want the enemy to fight us. China's size and Japan's economic weakness have been welded into the formula, "buy time with space." Time wears Japan down, but increases China's resources.

Japan is spending at least £1,000,000 a day. Her economic structure is top-heavy her gold reserves depleted considerably, cost of living rising and national debt piling up. The claim of war materials over raw material imports cripples her industries and will aggravate the situation. How long can she stand this terrific and continuous drain?

In spite of a million and quarter troops poured into China, Japan actually merely controls strips of land and lines of communications, continually harassed by marauding guerillas. In the vast areas she claims to have occupied, Chinese magistrates still hold their court, taxes are collected by Chinese Government officials, and Chinese bank-notes enjoy a high premium over the Japanese puppet paper money.

The Dragon Awakes

To-day, 3,000,000 Chinese regular troops are spread on all fronts, and 6,000,000 in training. Trained and untrained irregulars and guerillas number, at a modest estimate, some 25 to 30 millions, filling all crevices in the country and penetrating deep behind the Japanese lines What China needs are arms, guns, tanks and planes—quickly and in plenty. When the ice is thick enough to skate, a general offensive will be called to trap the Japanese forces, like a man in a room with fires bursting out of every corner and the doors bolted.

Second war aim: National Reconstruction. Free China, rich in soil and minerals, is being intensively developed to increase her war resources. China will rise, like the phoenix from its ashes, greater and stronger, but not exhausted after the war. The nation is pledged not to repeat the blunder of the European nations after the last war, emerging from it thoroughly exhausted with tens of millions unemployed and unrest seething within their political and economic system.

National Reconstruction

The people are rising up to the occasion. Great tasks face them. Industries and mines are being opened in Free China. Universities and schools spring up like mushrooms Students, writers and artists are achieving remarkable results in combating illiteracy, doing rural work, A.R.P. recruiting, propaganda and keeping up the morale of the people high. Sixty million refugees are being organised into Chinese Industrial Co-operative units with production put on a guerilla basis to escape capture.

We are, however, facing two stubborn and gigantic problems in spite of stupendous effort: Red Cross and relief; communications and transport. Large quantities of quinine, vaccines, serum, anaesthetics, medical supplies and surgical instruments and hospitals are wanted. Transport in Free China being dependent almost exclusively on roads, the situation has been aggravated by the banning of petrol and lorries on the Burma Road. The European War, the collapse of France and the closing of the Burma Road severely curtailed supplies of lorries, oil and materials for the construction of new railways, radio stations, telephone, telegraph, canals, roads and transport accessories. They have also shut two of China's three main arteries connecting with the outer world; the Burma and the Indo-China Roads. The Russian Road is long and slow. Transport of enormous quantities of Russian supplies are carried by camels and caravans, because, so to speak, a 3-ton lorry will consume 1½ tons of petrol each way from point to point, while "camels do not eat oil."

Third war aim: Democracy will be the immediate fruit of the Chinese people's war against aggression and tyranny. During war-time, China has established her parliament, the People's Political Council, with representatives drawn from all the provinces, including Manchuria. Owing to severe bombings of Chungking recently and difficulties in transport following the closing of the Burma Road and banning of petrol and lorries, the People's Congress called for November 12 to adopt the National Constitution has been suspended although preparatory work still carries on.

People's War

This is a people's war. Giving back democratic rights to the people will make them realise what they are fighting for and secure their whole-hearted support. They will be fighting not only for land, food and home, but also for spiritual values, the Rights of Men. They will learn the rudiments of democracy with rifles by their side. And after victory they will have learnt the responsibilities of a good citizen. Contrast this with Japan's definite shift in war towards Fascism and tyranny.

The Chinese people have never regarded themselves at war with the Japanese people, but with Japanese military-fascist imperialism. Anti-war sentiments in Japan have been ruthlessly suppressed by their authorities and severe penalties imposed. China's victory will give the Japanese people that opportunity to emerge and govern themselves. China certainly does not look forward to annexations; she wants only the territories taken away from her, to be let alone to restore her house in order for there is more than plenty to do. A free, democratic and peace-loving China, side by side with democratic Japan, will be the stabilising forces of peace in the Pacific as a positive contribution towards a permanent world peace when aggression has been uprooted and crushed.

DONOVAN'S foreman was telling him how to carry a lot of material on his small barrow. Donovan listened attentively and then asked: "You haven't a couple of ten-pound weights by any chance, have you?"

"What for?" asked the foreman.

Donovan replied airily: "To tie to my legs to stop me from breaking into a gallop."

Old Lady (facetiously): "And now you are in the Navy Harold perhaps you can tell me if it's true that sailors have a wife in every port?

Middy: "It's no good asking me, Aunt. I've only done the Mediterranean."

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Origin Of Money

WHEN SKINS, SALT AND TOBACCO SERVED AS BANK NOTES:

Rupees. Annas, Pices—how did they originate?

Here is a subject that should appeal to all—the story of the most sought-after thing in the world!

The study of money, or perhaps one should say of those objects and tokens and little pieces of metal which for the past two thousand years and more have so facilitated the exchange of goods, possesses a peculiar fascination.

To the uninitiated a collection of old coins appears to be of minor interest. But in the shape of the coins may be read the story of the gradual emergency of primitive peoples. In the designs and inscriptions may be traced the tragedies of ancient wars, the rise and fall of Empires and religions, the growth of commerce, and the ebb and flow of civilization itself.

Skins Instead Of Bank Notes

The development of present-day coins may be followed step by step, but it is very difficult to suggest the period when the first actual money made its welcome appearance. That it filled a long-felt want is evident in a hundred ways. The practice of barter, which has recently come back upon an international scale to an astonished and bewildered world, must always have existed between tribes and individuals. The surprising thing is that some form of coinage was not adopted at a date far earlier in history than that of which we have any record, writes Archibald Turner in "Canadian Banker."

Whenever the method of direct barter has proved no longer able to cope with the growing requirements of commerce, human ingenuity has introduced some form of money to facilitate exchange.

Slaves, skins, ornaments, cattle and many suchlike commodities have figured largely as primitive money. We have a first hand-example of the use of skins during the "pelt-stage" of early Canada. At this period beaver skins were the actual money of the trappers and traders, but as these skins were of greater value overseas than locally they were steadily drained out of the country.

Nor did pelts possess the desirable quality of stability. It was a case of money increasing in value every time it changed ownership.

An Island For Rs. 200!

On the other hand, wampum, which was also in use at this period, and to a great extent replaced pelt money, was eminently suitable. The shells had no intrinsic value in themselves, but nevertheless they served the needs of the times and carried out all the functions of money. The Red Indians parted with the Island of Manhattan to the Dutch settlers for sixty dollars' worth of wampum money. Piled up in heap, the string of shells must have looked quite a substantial sum, and doubtless all parties to the transaction went to sleep that night well satisfied with their bargain.

Among coloured races shell money appears to have found universal favour. The cowrie shell is the best known of all shell (or bead) money. This shell was used on all the islands and coasts bordering the Indian Ocean, and even found its way into the interior of Africa. The tribes who were advanced in commercial and financial practice tied the shells in strings of fifty or a hundred each. A string of the latter number was reckoned by the white traders as worth a nickel. Other tribes carried the shells lose in baskets and insisted upon counting them out one by one—in Africa, apparently, time itself was the only thing considered to be of no value.

Tobacco, Wool And Salt!

In 1618 the American States of Maryland and Virginia declared tobacco to be legal tender. Rhode Island proclaimed wool as legal tender in 1674 at one shilling per pound, and South Carolina adopted rice during a more or less temporary absence of real money in 1720. Many tribes of Central Africa even to-day use salt as a medium of exchange, while certain Pacific Islands have for generations recognized large stones as money. These have been cut somewhat to the size and shape of millstones, doubtless to facilitate their negotiability by being rolled the more readily from the huts of one owner to that of the next. Usually they are left outside on the doorstep, where they proclaim to the entire village a man's importance.

Contrary to general belief the Jewish shekel was not a coin, but a weight of silver believed to be equivalent to that of a sheep. Bars of metal, varying in size according to the nature of the substance—gold, silver, copper or iron—were the successors as media of exchange to slaves, skins and oxen.

Ring Money

It was about this period in the world's history that ring money was also introduced. It would appear to have had its origin in Egypt, although it also existed among the Celts of the British Isles. Ring money was designed to be carried on the person, and in the absence of purses or pockets it had to be attached to the body. Gold ring money was designed to fit over the fingers, while ring money of silver or the baser metals fitted upon the wrists or round the neck.

Bar money was far more widely used than ring money. From fairly large pieces of metal duly stamped with the insignia of the responsible authority, the size steadily decreased until they became suitable for everyday transactions, and so easily identifiable by us as coins. So convenient did these early coins prove to be that the idea soon spread from one state to the next. In fact, it was no unusual thing for the actual coins to be copied. Last year the burial place of King Raedwald, who reigned over East Anglia 1,300 years ago, was unearthed. Buried with him was found a small hoard of gold coins. Their discovery roused a flutter of expectation, for in those days England had no gold coinage of her own. After careful examination it was found that the coins were imitations.

Originated In China

In China, from about 600 B.C., coins were frequently issued in the shape of miniature knives, spades, hats and shoes, each form being reminiscent of the special object they had displaced and whose value they were intended to represent.

Until the fifth century, B.C., the Romans used cattle as their standard medium of exchange. Actually their word for money was 'pecunia,' from 'pecus, cattle, which clearly shows the direct relationship. The first real coins, as distinct from bar money, were just small lumps of metal, somewhat globular in shape and slightly flattened by the act of being struck. The striking of a coin was the impressing of the stamp of authority upon the piece of metal. At first this mark consisted of the head of an ox, for the people still regarded cattle as the standard of value; but after a while other symbols were introduced, such as a lion's head, a dog, a ram or a griffin.

The workmanship was very crude, but the coins answered their purpose. Steadily through the years the workmanship improved, coins becoming flatter, thinner, and more uniform in shape. The profiles of the Caesars or the figures of mythology were introduced. The Greeks produced some coins beautiful in their lines of illustration and powerful in their simplicity.

Generally speaking, the early coins were small in size. At one time the ancient Greeks attempted to introduce a larger silver piece but the people expressed their disapproval in the only manner then at the disposal of a mob. Pouches or purses in which to carry one's money had not been adopted in those days, and the cause of the riots was that the people could not carry the new coins in their mouths when they went shopping.

The widow's mite resembled both in size and shape a grain of barley. Probably the clumsiest coin ever issued made its unwelcomed appearance in 1797. It was the copper twopence of England, and weighed exactly two ounces.

As compared with the early coins the present method of minting allows full advantage to be taken of intricate designs. Some of the American coins, for example, are most attractive and show a fine sense of artistic craftsmanship. The remark of the Scottish immigrant when shown a double eagle was just what might have been expected: "Aye, it's a bonnie-lookin' piece a'right. If it were mine I wouldna want tae part wi' it."

Paper money, like many other things, originated in China.

BALI: The Land Of Dance

Where Dancing Is Not A Profession But A Passion

The island of Bali is one of the brightest in all the long archipelago of the Netherlands Indies. While only a few miles from the coast of modernized Java, Bali remains to-day comparatively isolated and its culture is quite unspoiled. How long it will remain so is a question for the political sibyls of today to answer. Bali at the moment, like all the Indies, is still fortunately a Dutch possession. Life continues along as placidly as it has for generations and every incident is literally a part of the Balinese theatre. All this life stream of the theatre I observed and delighted in on a trip from which I recently returned, writes Donald Oenslager in the "New York Times Magazine."

The Balinese have devised ceremonials and festivities of all varieties to fit every need and circumstance, whether it be the individual's modest offering to the incoming tide at dusk, for the dawn's full net, or the family's celebration in honour of the birth of a man-child, or the elaborate ceremonial of a high-caste wedding. The fiery magnificence of drama sweeps along through the life of a man of Bali like the starry trail of his soul's comet. Yet, with all his imagery of language, he has no one word like "theatre" that fitly describes this far-flung world of his which haunts every corner of his village and is woven into the hedonistic fabric of his life from a time long before his birth, all through life and long after death.

Play With Masks

One afternoon late we happened on an audience crowded in a small village square around a full gamelang orchestra. A play with masks, in classical Balinese, was being performed by a single actor. Every one was enjoying himself immensely though no one understood the classical dialogue, least of all the month-old boy-child who presided as host of the occasion on the throne of his proud father's knees, dressed only in silver anklets and necklace. Imagine the "Medea" being presented at Junior's birthday party as a curtain-raiser to ice cream and cake!

Always with the Balinese, unbelievable entertainment seasons and colours every important incident of life. Each generation runs its full length of drama. There are no short cuts. Bali's theatre plays not from season to season but from generation to generation.

The theatre is not a commercial enterprise in Bali; nor is entertainment presented by troops or companies of players at set times in regular theatres. Every town contributes to the Bali theatre You will drive to Tabanan Kloengkoeng or Bedoeloe as you might to Newark or Nyack or Huntington, because you heard through the efficient underground grapevine of coming festivals or special shows in these towns. Or for forty days you may have watched elaborate decorations growing like flowers along the main thoroughfare of Kesiman until they burst into the full bloom of an important temple festival. Or you will ride about the island any evening in the dark or the full of the moon, and you will be sure to hear the tell-tale gayety of a distant dance, or catch the flickering light of a shadow theatre in operation.

Our theatre runs with the hand of the clock; theirs need have but one eye on the sun. Since there is no theatre building in Bali, there is no stage, and since there is no stage there is no scenery. Yet the backgrounds possess infinite variety of place and mood. All of them have a flat open space of hard-packed earth marked at the corners by a few small tattered flags on high poles. Sometimes the background is a village square with a giant banyan tree as a backdrop. It may be the steps that lead up to the high taepering open gate of a temple, wrought of rose coral brick with gray fantasies carved in the stone. It may be the lawn before your bungalow beneath listless palm fronds, with the breakers of the Indian Ocean providing both sound and scenic background. It may be the inner court of a shimmering, moon-washed temple at midnight.

Occasionally there is a chair for an actor to rest on when he is not performing, but even this is rare, for straddling a Western chair is not a natural or graceful posture with the Balinese. Generally he squats down on the sideline just where he has finished a scene and falls to chatting with his neighbour about the next part of the play. He could not make an exit if he had to, for possibly a thousand spectators are on all sides packed tight about the actors like a living wall.

Two Categories

Down in front is the invariable fringe of naked children spilling out into the acting space, all potential actors and all quite wide-eyed with the very idea. Behind them are the elders, crouching or standing in the shadows and arranged like copper Quakers, the women mostly gathered on one side, on the opposite side the men. Mothers are nursing their young. Youths in couples stand hand in hand munching peanuts or sharing a peppery paste. Unseen to all is the omnipresent pariah dog, the village scavenger, that wanders aimlessly in and out but principally gets underfoot of all the actors.

To practically all the players the theatre is an extra-curricular activity. From the earliest age they play only for pleasure. I do not believe that in all the island there are more than a few so-called professional actors. Some grow rice, others tend their coconut groves, some are fishermen, others are woodcarvers or weavers or make pottery or jewelry.

The theatre they serve falls broadly into two categories, the theatre of ritual and the theatre of entertainment. The former is closely associated with the temple festivals. Actresses in these plays are astonishingly young when they attain their top form, for girls cannot perform in the temple precincts after they have reached adolescence. But even before this tender age the fame of a skilful actress may have spread all over the island. A popular young actress might prolong her career a few years in the secular theatre, but she rarely performs after she is married. At 10 she is expert. At 16 she is a very old actress.

Men, on the other hand, continue to play as long as they remain popular with the public and later, as they lose ground, they fall heir to the secondary roles.

The theatre takes any number of forms, but one of the most moving is the trance dance Sanghyang with a choral Kedjak, which is rarely performed. It happened that a neighbouring community was besieged by an epidemic of malaria. Gloom like a canopy of evil spirits hung over the village. There were suffering and death in every compound. Something needed to be done to drive out this sinister unseen force. It was decided a Sanghyang and Kedjak should be presented. A girl of 10 was selected as the medium who should surrender herself in trance.

Trance Dance

Special decorations enclosed a dancing place in the village square on the evening of the ceremony. At either end of the enclosure were two groups of men perhaps seventy-five in each, chosen from the two powerful men's societies. These were the Kedjak choruses.

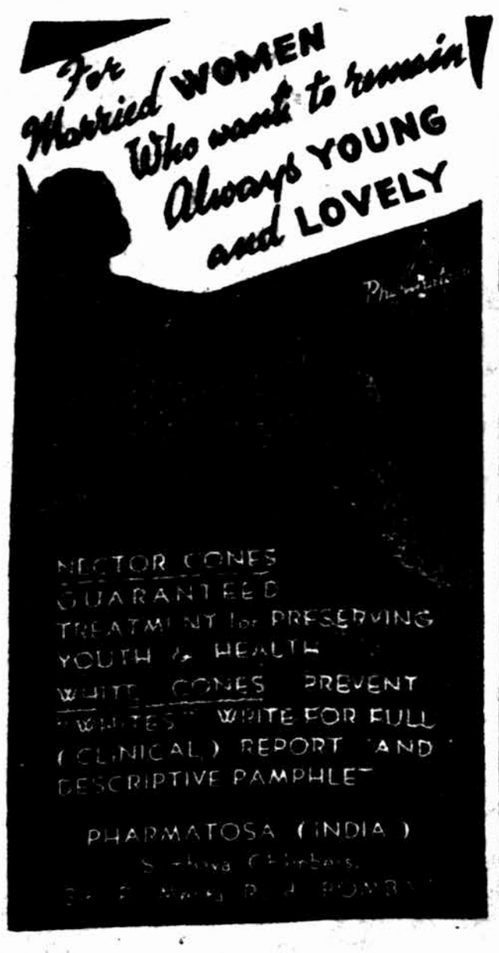
The choir intoned a plaintive melody to keep the evil spirits from attempting to interrupt the ceremony. Then an hour's incantation, enveloped in clouds of suffocating incense, placed the girl in a trance, and she was dressed in a Legong dancer's golden costume.

In the distance, as in a dream world, the gamelang wooed the darkness. From out of this darkness two men emerged bearing aloft the shimmering bird-like child's body. Now the girl stood alone. Her half-closed eyes beheld another world. Slowly she began her trance dance. Her very first steps were sure, though she had never been trained in the dance. So innately is Balinese life attuned to dance and ritual that in her trance the girl with unconscious control was able to paraphrase many complicated dances.

At length the two choruses of men took up their dithyrambic invocation between chorus and leader to protect the village from the ravages of the dreaded epidemic. By incantations, thoughts were uttered which at no other time or place might even be whispered. A hundred violent hands summoned flashes of primitive magic out of the black night. Opposing shadows were reared in space where only the taboo forces of contagion had lurked before. Now these dark forms were enjoined in final combat. A turbulent climax—the moment of supreme sacrifice when the leader disappeared and was lost in the maelstrom of this choral caldron. Then he rose high into view victorious, his swelling stature purged of all that he had suffered.

This was [illegible] all. The forces of evil were vanquished. A sound of keening, soft and sibilant; the strange half-conscious terpsichorean wandering of the maiden continued like the eternal will of the gods until finally she sprinkled holy water from a bowl round and round the crowd who reached out greedily for this only tangible blessing of all the intangible events of this potent night. Then the priest gently wakened her.

As though nothing had happened, she sleepily assisted in the removal of her dance dress. By the time she had slowly gathered up her hair into a firm knot the very audience had vanished into the night air and left the place deserted save for hosts of unseen spirits who must surely have lingered in this new world of freshly conjured contentment.



DANCE-POSES

Juvenile pupils of "Rupayatan" (Dadar-Matunga) in dance-poses of (left to right) "Krishna," "Ras-Leela" and "Brinda".

Sind's Greatest Living Poet Lives In Retirement But Is No Escapist

"BEWAS" AND HIS POETRY

BY PROF. L. H. AJWANI.

WHO is this Kishinchand Khatri going under the name of "Bewas" (Helpless) who was brought from Larkana to preside over the Sindhi Literary Conferference at Karachi, recently? He is the geatest living poet we have.

In this backward province of Sind much noise is made by office-seekers, tub-thumpers, and vote-catchers. And not much notice is taken of those who enrich the life of their own generation and the life of the succeeding generations by creation of Beauty. Bigots and sycophants stifle the work and worth of sweet singers and makers of literature.

Belated Recognition

No wonder then that it has taken Bewas long weary years before his poems and songs could earn a public recognition. Not that he has cared for popular applause or money or money's worth. He has been content to live the traditional life of poverty and obscurity beloved of Eastern poets.

At the age of sixteen he joined the ranks of the worst paid profession in the world—the profes-

KISHINCHAND KHATRI

Peole now call him a Great Poet, but he still remains the Shy Schoolmaster of Yore.

sion of a Schoolmaster in the primary school, and he has known what grinding poverty and debts can do to a sensitive soul. But he has never regretted his choice. He could have made money as a physician, but how could a great-souled poet sell the art of healing for base coins? Perhaps it was not bad that his Muse felt the sting of want and poverty:—

He who never ate his bread in sorrow,
Who never spent the darksome hours
Wailing and waiting for the morrow,
He never knew you, ye Heavenly Powers!

Worldly troubles have not soured the spirit of Bewas. He remains what he was, when in 1907, at the age of 21, he gathered round himself a band of workers by gentleness and sweetness of disposition and inaugurated the first Dramatic Society in Larkana. He is still shy and spare of build, and publicity still remains to him an affliction. It was with difficulty that he was dragged out of his retreat to face a crowd; he could not very well say "no" to comrades in the field of Sindhi Literature. But he stipulated that he should not be taken in a procession or lionised in any way. It is a good augury for our literature that our greatest living poet has received some public recognition, even though it be at the age of 55.

Shy Schoolmaster

The Board of Control of Sindhi Literature has only just celebrated the day of the greatest poet of Sind-Shah Abdul Latif; it is only meet that another body of men, animated by an equal love for the Sindhi literature, should call to their aid in their counsels a poet who has sung the praises of Shah in his verse and followed his way of Truth and Beauty and Oneness of all life in the universe. Shah remains unapproached and unapproachable, but of the lesser luminaries in the firmament of Sindhi Poetry that have ascended the horizon in our own time, there is no one who shines so brilliantly as this Shy Schoolmaster of Larkana.

I read a poem of Bewas first in the pages of the College Miscellany and I immediately felt that a potent spirit has risen in our midst. His poetry was unlike anything that was being written in Sind. There was in it no conventional address to the eyebrows or the lips or the cheeks of the beloved, no wearsome repetition of the pangs of "separation", no pale imitation of Persian Ghazals or Qasidas or Masnavis, no meaningless phrases of Sufism or that which passes for Sufism, and no mechanical metres or lazy lilt.

On the other hand there was a refreshing fusion of new thought with the old, inspiring descriptions of the scenes and sights of nature, touching sympathy with the life of peasants and poor folk and bold metrical experiments and revival of traditional Sindhi verse which had been superseded and entrusted by alien forms.

Not An Escapist

Bewas brought new turns of expression and natural imageries in his poetry; there were no cliches and meaningless hyperboles in it. To use a phraseology familar to students of modern English poetry, Bewas did not write Poetry of Escape or Poetry of Withdrawal. He met realities of existence boldly in his poetry and still did not become cynical or sneering.

Some of his best poems are those which are impregnated with national and patriotic feeling. If a curious student of Sindhi poetry wants exactly to note the difference between Bewas and almost all other contemporaries of his—barring of course the many juniors who have taken their cue from him and who should proudly enrol themselves as his "Sons"—let him read some minor poem of his, e.g., the poem on Woman, and he will realise that Bewas is in a class by himself as a writer of lyrics in Sindhi. I do not set so much store by his plays. I believe I was the first to proclaim, what many have accepted now, viz., that Bewas is our greatest living poet.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS"

Hemingway's New Novel Provokes His Ex-Comrades

Ernest Hemingway, the author of "A Farewell To Arms," has written a new novel, "For Whom The Bell Tolls." It is described as "a tragic novel of the Spanish War [illegible] where i appeared some months ago, more than half a million copies have already been sold.

"For Whom The Bell Tolls" has not pleased ex-members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, one of the American units which took part in the war on the side of the Republicans. In an open letter they accused Mr. Hemingway of having slandered the Republican cause, "which you yourself honourably sustained both by your writing and by your personal action."

It will be recalled that Mr. Hemingway was one of the many American intellectuals who fought in the Spanish Civil War on the Republican side.

Short-Cut To Fame And Fortune!

American Author's Philosophy Of Individual Achievement

THINK AND GROW RICH (Indian Edition) By Napoleon Hill, P. 374. First Indian Edition. (D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Bombay).

Here is no melancholy record of vain endeavour! The book starts with the question: "What do you want most? Is it money, fame, power, contentment, personality, peace of mind, happiness? and proceeds to answer it as follows:—"The thirteen steps to riches, described in this book, offer the shortest dependable philosophy of individual achievement ever presented for the benefit of the man or woman who is searching for a definite goal in life."

The thirteen steps briefly are: A burning and persistent Desire; Visualisation of and belief in attainment of desire; Auto-suggestion for influencing the subconscious mind; Specialised Knowledge; Synthetic and Creative Imagination; Organised planning; Decision; Sustained effort; the Driving force; Transmutation of sex-energy into other channels so as to enrich the body, mind and spirit of man, (urdhva-retas); the Subconscious mind (forming the connecting link between the abstract and the concrete); the Brain and how to outwit the six ghosts of Fear; and lastly, the Sixth Sense i.e., awakened intuition or the medium of contact between the finite mind of man and Infinite Intelligence, bring the final step to Riches.

Each item is explained and discussed and illustrated from the words and doings of men who have achieved success by their own efforts, from Andrew Carnegie to Mahatma Gandhi, who is described as "the most powerful man now living." There is a great deal in the book (which is written with characteristic American thoroughness) that will be helpful to young men and women, desiring to rise in life. They will, with the guidance provided by this book, be able to examine themselves, find out where their errors lie, and will perceive how to cure their defects, so that, so far as lies with one's own self, one can equip oneself for success.

N. H. P.

"PRESENT DAY JAPAN"

This annual English Supplement of the well-known Japanese daily newspaper "The Asahi" is always a welcome publication, inasmuch as it gives a clear and comprehensive survey of the progress made by Japan during the past year in all the principal directions of national activity. The supplement for 1940 which has just reached us is a "2600th Anniversary Number", commemorating the 2600th anniversary of the founda ion of the Japanese Empire. Japan's present position in the society of nations is described in a leading article by Dr. H. Si Momura, while Elitiro Sugiyama dilates on the peculiar characteristics of Japanese patriotism. The progress made by the country in the textile, marine products, chemical and heavy industries is surveyed in a series of artic'es. There is a general survey of present day Japanese society, literature and art. Japan's changing customs and conditions in Manchukuo and "New China" also come in for review. The Number is profusely illustrated, three of them being in colours.

Industrial Directory

The All-India Industrial and Commercial Directory—1941, Published by the All-India Industrial Federation, Laxmi Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, price Rs. 2.

The fourth edition of this publication, which lives up to the reputation that its earlier editions established, has just been published with suitable improvements and would, no doubt, prove an invaluable handbook of commercial information. It contains surveys of economic and industrial progress of British India and Indian States, besides descriptive notes on the history of various commercial concerns. Due to the prevalence of war conditions, the indigenous industries have got ample scope for development and the publication of this Directory at such a juncture would, undoubtedly, prove of sufficient interest, especially to industrialists.

OUR SHORT STORY

By Richard Hill Wilkinson

The Tell-Tale Word

LEM COBURN killed his brother. He did it with no hesitation, no feeling of remorse or guilt.

He had, of course, a reason. The reason was this; Lem Coburn had held up and robbed a bank, shot and killed the cashier. He had hidden out in a back room in the slum section of the city. For awhile he believed he was safe. Then a stooge brought him word that the police suspected him and were closing in. There was practically no chance for Lem to get out of the city without being detected.

This same stooge also brought word that Lem Coburn's brother, Drake, was in town and looking for him. Drake had gone to sea five years ago. He was a deckhand aboard the freighter Mary Dunbar. He would be in the city only a couple of days because the Mary Dunbar was sailing for Rio de Janeiro.

Lem Coburn's eyes half closed, and a cunning gleam lighted them. He remembered that Drake was his twin brother. He wondered whether Drake still looked like him. He told the stooge to tell Drake where he could be found.

So Drake Coburn, who resembled Lem only in looks, came to the back room, eager for a glimpse of his twin brother whom he hadn't seen for five years. He came unsuspecting, and Lem Coburn shot him.

Drake was wearing a sailor suit of sorts, and Lem quickly changed into them. He put his own clothes on Drake. He was satisfied that Drake looked enough like him to fool anybody. Besides, the police weren't too familiar with Lem's visage.

Lem knew that the rooming house was being watched. He knew that Drake's entrance had been checked, that the police must have become suspicious because Drake looked so much like him. So he wasn't surprised when someone pounded on the door. He answered the knock with a bold front, a show of confidence.

He knew the officer in charge: Inspector Joe Hopkins, one of the best on the force. Two plain clothes men accompanied Inspector Joe.

Hopkins looked at Lem and then he looked at the dead man on the floor. He didn't say anything, but knelt beside the dead man and looked at his face closely. One of the plain clothes men leaned up against the door that opened into the hall, and the other stood near the window that opened onto the fire escape.

After a minute Inspector Joe said: "This is him boys. He's dead as a doughnut."

Lem felt a flood of relief, a sort of let down, a warmth and, more than anything, a contempt for Inspector Joe who had been so easily fooled.

"What happened?" Inspector Joe asked. "Who are you? What are you doing here?"

Lem shook his head. He acted confused and vague. "I don't know. I'm Drake Coburn. My ship, The Mary Dunbar, got in yesterday. I came to see Lem, and when I got here—well, that's the way I found him."

"Who told you he was here?"

"A man in a pool room. I told him who I was and that I wanted to locate Lem. He told me to wait. He went away and came back in an hour and told me to come to this address."

Inspector Joe lighted a cigarette. He looked at Lem keenly. "You feeling all right?" he asked. "For a sailor you're pretty white around the gills."

Lem gestured. "This was quite a shock. I haven't seen Lem in five years. Besides that, I had a touch of malaria in the tropics. Then my quarters on board are in the front of the ship. That didn't help matters any."

"I see," said Inspector Joe. He flew a cloud of smoke at the ceiling. Lem was thinking what a fool he was. He was also thinking that maybe it would be a good idea if he sailed with the Mary Dunbar this afternoon. It would get him out of the country quick.

"Where's the Mary Dunbar tied up?" Inspector Joe asked.

"At Downing wharf", Lem said, congratulating himself on his own quickness of mind.

"When does she sail?"

"This afternoon."

"Where to?"

"South Africa."

"Phil," said Inspector Joe, addressing the man at the window. "Go down and find a telephone and check on that. Nothing like being sure."

"Lem's blood froze. He hadn't expected that. His eyes darted about the room. There was only one chance in a million. . . ."

Lem's blood froze. He hadn't expected that. His eyes darted about the room. There was only one chance in a million he had answered those questions right. Who would have thought that the fool would check up on him like that?

Well, he had to make a break. He had to make it now, before Phil got back. He judged the distance to the window.....

Lem had one foot on the fire escape. Then a gun roared. He toppled forward, then was jerked back into the room. His shoulder hurt, but he wasn't unconscious.

Inspector Joe looked down at him. "Mug, you haven't got the brains God gave fish. A man who's been a sailor for five years doesn't call the bow of a boat the front. He talks of sleeping up forward. But you wouldn't have gotten away as big anyhow. We cops aren't as big fools as we sometimes seem."

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TO-DAY'S STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

The Virginia Dare Mystery

By VINCENT TOWNE

A Black Wall of mystery faced the Jamestown colonists when they landed in Virginia in 1607. Sir Walter Raleigh had charged them to seek Virginia Dare, the first native white American, and her fellow colonists, upon whom the forest primeval had so mysteriously closed some 20 years before. But only the pines and the hemlocks in the depths of that leafy wilderness could tell whither these lost ones had so strangely vanished, and until Raleigh's head fell upon the block of the executioner, it was troubled with wonder as to the fate of his "lost Roanoke colony."

These 150 men, women and children he had sent to Virginia to found an agricultural State in 1587. In three ships they had sailed gaily out of Plymouth on a balmy morning of April, but they did not touch their restless feet to the sands of Roanoke Island until the sun of late July had scorched it. Their Governor, John White, brought with him his daughter, Eleanor, and her husband, Ananias Dare. The colonists had hardly hewn their cabins out of the woods when they had occasion to celebrate the birth of a daughter to Eleanor and Ananias, and the Governor christened his little granddaughter—the first child of English parents born in the new world—Virginia Dare, in honour of the new province and of Britain's Virgin Queen.

Having upon his arrival found skeletons of an English colony that had preceded him, Governor White wisely determined to cultivate the friendship of the Indians. So Chief Manteo, who lived some distance away upon Croatan Island, was given the title of baron and Lord of Roanoke, thus receiving the first and last peerage ever created on our soil. At the same time Manteo accepted the rites of the Christian baptism, and both his friendship and spiritual redemption appeared to be assured.

It soon became necessary for the ships that had brought the colony to return to England for supplies and Governor White went along to hasten their return. He left behind him 89 men, 17 women and 2 children. On his way home he stopped at Ireland, where he gave the populace some potatoes, the first of that kind ever seen in Europe. He started back with two ships laden with the needed supplies, but after he had gotten out into the open sea his greed for gain caused him to neglect his Roanoke colony, so sorely in need of food. He diverted his course to pursue some Spanish ships in search of plunder, but they so badly battered his little fleet that he had to return to England, where the Spanish blockade of British waters bottled him up for nearly three years.

Landing upon Roanoke Island upon a hot day late in the Summer of 1590, he was appalled to find an absolute desolation. His heart sank. The entire colony had disappeared and even their houses had all been removed. Carved upon a birch tree, however, he found the one word "Croatan" Apparently the Christianized Manteo, Lord of Roanoke, had taken pity upon the starving colonists and brought them to his island stronghold, there to live with his people. The Governor prepared to visit that home of his friend, the Indian baron, but the superstitious crews of his ships, terror-stricken by the sight of deserted wastes around them, refused to embark in that direction. They forced him to return to England with them, and it was his bitter fate to die in ignorance of what had happened to his daughter and grandchild.

One tradition has it that Chief Manteo massacred all of the colony except four men, two boys and Virginia Dare, who became the bride of one of his braves. According to another story, the entire colony was taken up the Cape Fear River, where the whites later inter-married with the Indians of central North Carolina. Capt. John Smith, penetrating into the mainland, came upon an Indian village, where he saw a half-breed boy, with yellow hair, and he believed the child to be that of one of colonists inter-married with a red man. Certain blue-eyed Indians found near Cape Hatteras, along the Cape Fear River, are alleged to be descendants of those lost whites.

The fate of Virginia Dare, our first Colonial dame, remains a mystery quite as dark as it was three centuries ago.

(COPYRIGHT).

"No, thanks, it keeps me awake at nights".

A WEEK OF WAR

"Drang Nach Osten"

By N. G. JOG

May 2.

"What will Hitler do next?"—Once again, with bated breath, the world is asking the question, which has been on its lips for almost a decade now. The time, it seems, is yet far distant when the question can be asked "What will the world do with Hitler?"

To-day he seems to be at the plenitude of his power with almost the whole of the European continent (except Russia) under his heel. His second Spring-Krieg has proved as victorious as the first. He crushed two countries within two weeks and he is master of all he surveys from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Belgrade is a city of the dead to-day while over the fabled Acropolis in Athens flies the Swastika. The British Expeditionary Force may be entitled to the greatest tributes for the grim courage with which it fought in the mountains of Greece but a reverse is a reverse howsoever glorious. After all, as Churchill said after Dunkirk, victories are not won by evacuations.

In Africa, too, after being halted for some time at Sollum, the Axis forces have now penetrated the frontiers of Egypt proper. It is true that the main British defensive positions round about Mersa Matruh have yet to be reached and it is also pointed out in London that Sollum was not seriously defended. Even so, this unhindered march is causing considerable disquiet, especially because the latest reports reveal that the outer defences of Tobruk, which had the greatest strategic significance, have now been pierced by the invaders.

The Overtures

The Nazi legions are thus knocking at the gates of the East from both the ends. In Europe, after the collapse of Greece, they are stretched in full strength along the entire west of Turkey, which is thus being strategically isolated from her British ally. As I observed last week, that is the outstanding gain of Hitler's Balkan campaign.

In Africa, they have dashed from Benghazi to Sidi Barrani even quicker than did the British four months ago. The exact strength of the attackers is not known. But it seems to me, from the fact that the momentum of the offensive is not yet exhausted in spite of the lengthening lines of communications, that it must be pretty strong.

The worst of this Libyan setback has been the wrong kind of news that has been vouchsafed to us.. All along, ever since El Ageila was suddenly occupied a month ago, it has been a futile and even fatuous attempt to under-estimate and play down the Axis threat. Either something is wrong with the British intelligence service, or the War Office underrates the public intelligence.

This sounds as the overture to "Drang Nach Osten" (Drive To The East), the tune which has inspired German Imperialists from the great Bismarck downwards. The Fuehrer seems to me to be poised for his tiger-spring, on Suez—that is what he is obviously going to do next. Suez is going to be the converging point of the pincer movement, one arm of which is already striking at Egypt and the other may at any time threaten Turkish Thrace or swoop on Vichy—mandated Syria.

A Caveat

Reuter's Military ..... to-day discusses a number of possibilities regarding the next Nazi moves. After referring to the design on Suez, he suggests the likelihood of a simultaneous attack on Gibraltar and occupation of Tangier and Spanish Morocco. This appears to me to be only a minor if vital aspect of the Drive to the East. Hitler cannot hope to be master either of the Near or Middle East unless and until the British are entirely shut out from the Mediterranean.

The capture of Suez will be meaningless without the simultaneous seizure of Gibraltar, the only other outlet of the Mediterranean. If Hitler succeeds in his objective, the whole of the Mediterranean Fleet will ultimately fall in his hands like a trapped herd in a forest. And even if it is sunk, it will mark the virtual end of Britain's supremacy of the seas. That is why I observed last week that the Mediterranean will once again prove the Sea of Destiny for both the combatants.

But when Reuter's Military Correspondent proceeds to suggest that Hitler may attack the Soviet in order to lay his hands on the wheat of the Ukraine and the oil of the Caucasus, I must enter a caveat with due humility. At best it is wishful thinking and at worst downright idiocy to believe that Hitler will do any such rash thing at the present stage of the war.

Mark the words "at the present stage of the war". I am quite prepared to admit that Russia has been long since marked as a victim of German aggression—in fact you can read it in so many words in "Mein Kampf". Not only that but even ideologically speaking a clash between the two Dictators is ultimately inevitable. Stalin knows this too well and all his strategic dispositions are being made mainly from the view-point of meeting the Nazi menace when it materialises.

Gets My Goat

But that time is not yet. It is remote. Not until Hitler has given the final knock-out blow to Britain will it be the turn of the Soviet. To attack Russia now for the sake of wheat and oil (as Reuter would have us believe) will be sheer suicide. And Hitler does not seem at all anxious for that as yet. The Russo-German relations may be being gradually strained and one may even accept the reports of troops being massed on their respective frontiers.

But to read in this anything more than a clever move on the diplomatic chessboard is to confess an undue share of gullibility. Hitler has again and again decried the folly of waging war on two fronts. His Non-Aggression Pact with Stalin was solely intended to avoid the danger of waging war on two fronts with two major powers. He has moreover more than once expressed his admiration for the Red Army.

I have not the least hesitation, therefore, in ruling out all prospects of a Russo-German conflict for the time being. No "deux ex machina" will come to aid Britain in defeating Hitler That task will devolve entirely on the shoulders of Britain and Britain alone On the contrary I won't be surprised at all if a secret Nazi-Soviet Pact for partitioning their respective shares of the Near and Middle East comes to light one evil day.

I wish to goodness such wishy-washy stuff is not doled out to us. To swallow such tales even when they came from Berlin or other German-controlled capitals is to play the German game. Dr. Goebbels is past master in creating confusion in the minds of his propaganda—victims by giving currency to all sorts of rumours. But that those who are responsible for British publicity should disseminate such fantastic stuff as worthy of the least credence is something which gets my goat

Islamic Bloc

While it goes without saying that the real battle whether it is staged in the West or the East will be finally fought out between the Germans and the British, the countries directly concerned by Hitler's Drive To The East are Egypt, Turkey, Syria, Palestine Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia. The Soviet also will be affected by (and even we in India will have to look out for) the development if and when it materialises. But this need not detain us for the present.

All the countries named earlier belong to the Islamic bloc. Of these Syria is a mandatory of Vichy France and Palestine is British, which means that their minds will be made up for them by their respective rulers. The position of Egypt, too, is extremely anomalous. It is a neutral nation "de jure" and a belligerent "de facto." The job of defending the Nile delta has so long been discharged entirely by the British though if the Axis pushes further into Egyptian territory, King Faruk's Government will naturally have to participate more actively in the warfare.

Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan are loosely connected by the Saadabad Pact, though it entails no obligations whatsoever 'interse.' If there is any common ground between all those nations it is more due to the vague feeling of Islamic fraternity rather than any hard and fast diplomatic alliances.

On the whole Islam has been during this war on the side of Britain. This is notwithstanding the very intensive propaganda which is being conducted for many years now both by Germany and Italy. Mussolini styled himself ostentatiously as the Protector of Islam, though such an empty gesture could hardly win over the oppressed Muslims of Libya or Abyssinia.

Intrigues In Iraq

The Nazi intrigues, however have proved more fruitful. They seem to have got hold of the Mufti of Jerusalem, who has served as a thorn in Britain's side for many years now. His followers are active both in Palestine and Syria. More dangerous than this is the Nazi hold on Iraq. The recent military "coup d'etat" there seems to have been backed if not instigated by the Germans, who are playing on the Pan-Arabic feeling of the population in those countries.

It was thus a very astute move of the British Government to send troops to Iraq, to which they are lawfully entitled under the Anglo-Iraq treaty. This force is essential not only to keep in check the ..... of Syed Rashid and his Nazi advisers but also to protect the vital Mosul oil-fields. Some trouble seems to have already arisen over the dispatch of the second British contingent, and there might be a flare-up any moment.* The British forces will have of course, to be speedily and strongly reinforced, for on their shoulders may in due course fall the responsibility of stemming the German onslaught.

How exactly will the drive develop in the Near East? That is to say, will Turkey decide to fight or consent to be wooed over by the slick Papen on behalf of his Fuhrer? That is the biggest question mark to-day.

Turkey was expected to enter the war on the side of the Allies when Mussolini declared Italy to be a belligerent. Turkey was expected to help Greece when it was attacked by the Germans. Realpolitik triumphed over diplomatic commitments and so far Turkey has maintained her neutrality.

Grim Prospects

And from the straw of the Turco-German Trade Pact, which was signed and sealed in such hot haste last week-end. it appears as if Turkey is determined to stick to her neutrality unless Hitler goes too far in his demands. But Hitler knows when to stay his hands and I think that he will rather cozen than coerce the Turks. He has already payed heavily for his success in Greece and Yugoslavia and he would much prefer a bloodless diplomatic success rather than a sanguinary blitz.

There are reports, however, about a fresh rapprochement with the Soviet and if Stalin decides in his own interests to oppose the Nazi drive, he may encourage the Turks to take a firm stand vis-a-vis the Nazis. In that case Thrace and Anatolia are bound to be scenes of bitter warfare and the Turks are known to be magnificent fighters. With the help of Britain as well as the Soviet they will surely cry a halt to Hitler.

But that seems to be a remote possibility—even wishful thinking—as long as Anglo-Soviet relations remain what they are In that case we must reconcile ourselves to Turkey being "turned" and to the Axis striking through Syria without the opposition of the former.

This opens out rather a grim prospect for Britain but it will have to be faced unflinchingly if the war is to be fought to a victorious conclusion. The situation cannot be worse than what it will be in that eventuality, but that itself will be a reason for consolation and courage.

*Since this was written, news has been received about fighting between British and Iraqi troops.

SMTI. GOPAL DEVI RELEASED

LAHORE, May 3

The Punjab Government has ordered the release of Shrimati Gopal Devi, wife of Lala Amolak Ram Sharma of Batala, following the death of her mother, according to a press note.—A. P.

4 Congressmen Arrested

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Mr. Rasick Lal Das, a former State prisoner and Assistant Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested here this morning under the Defence of India Rules.

Three other Congress workers, namely, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Dutta, editor of the weekly "Forward", Mr. Birendra Nath Karac, ex-detenu and Mr. Sarat Chandra Dutta of Khulna were arrested under the same Rules, last night. —A. P.

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Wanted Men of Ambition. Pleasant work. Big Pay. All or Spare-time. Lovely Samples Free, Box 14504, "Bombay Chronicle."

British Communiques Are Exact And Precise, Says Egyptian Premier

Imperial Forces, Constantly Receiving Reinforcements, Will Soon Finish Invader

CAIRO, April 30.

The Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha in a statement to the press regarding the situation in the Desert says:

"It agrees with information given by the official British "communiques" which are drawn up with precision and the greatest care for exactitude. Small forces which attacked our frontier have been stopped five to six miles inside Egyptian territory. British attacks against enemy columns are increasing and the R. A. F. is playing an important part in inflicting serious losses on the enemy. That is the present situation."

"Al Balagh" praising Mr. Churchill for his frankness regarding the situation says:

There is no reason for uneasiness. One should not be alarmed if the Axis troops advance further. There is no doubt that the battle will be fiercer this time but not due to the numerical supremacy of the advancing forces but because of the better fighting spirit of the Germans.

The Egyptians are daily witnessing with their own eyes that the British forces are receiving constant reinforcements of men, weapons and materials.

4 Fourth WEEK INFATUATION?!!
—A Poet and His Fair Pupil—
Weave a Web of Tragic Romance
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WILL THANA BOARD SUBMIT TO GOVT. DECISIONS?

Piquant Situation Crested By Suspension Of Octroi Duty On Crude Oil

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, May 2.

The recent Government notification, announcing the suspension of the Octroi duty levy on crude oil imported within Thana Municipal limits, has created a piquant situation, in as much as the General Board had passed a spirited resolution, a few weeks back protesting against the Governmental encroachment on their rights and threatening to resign "en bloc" in case the Government carry out their intention.

This question of levying of octroi duty and the rate, was the subject matter of a pretty long correspondence between the Municipality and the Government. The Municipality was keen on not losing an annual revenue of about Rs. 20,000 and the Government equally bent on reducing heavily the rate. The General Board ultimately passed a minatory resolution but to no avail as the notification shows.

The Thana Raymond Woollen Mills are the biggest importers of crude oil and it is generally presumed that the suspension will amply benefit the mills which are working at top speed at present.

The Board under the circumstances will have to resign "en bloc" or meekly submit to the alleged encroachment of their rights by the Government. The term of the present Board expires in October next in ordinary course.

Nepalese Minister Hands Over Cheque To Queen

LONDON, May 3.

Her Majesty the Queen this morning received the Nepalese Minister who handed to Her Majesty a cheque for 4560 sterling which has been generously given by the Maharaja of Nepal on the occasion of his birthday to provide an additional unit of the mobile canteens known as "Queen's Messengers."—Reuter.

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POLLUTIONS OF RIVERS ALARMING

Growing Shortage Of Water In Almost All Town In U. P.

LUCKNOW, May 2.

Attention to the shortage of water in almost all the suburbs of towns "which has become a perennial problem" is drawn in the report of Public Health Engineering, 1940, released to-day.

While there has no doubt been considerable increase in the population of most of the towns, the report adds, "there is little hope of any permanent improvement even if supply is increased and the distribution systems revised, unless the laws in regard to wastage are strictly enforced."

The Department shortly propose to send up a detailed scheme for training waterworks personnel as there is shortage of skilled staff in practically all the waterworks.

Referring to drainage, the report says, "Most of the towns in the province continue to remain as unsatisfactory as in the past and nothing has been done to improve matters.

The pollution of the rivers in the neighbourhood of all large towns by the discharge of raw sewage has reached alarming proportions and is a constant menace to the health of the public; artificial methods, such as the activated sludge process will sooner or later have to be adopted if the pollution of rivers is to be prevented.

Owing to the increasing demand for installation of sanitary fittings and non-availability of sewers a considerable number of septic tanks are now being constructed in residential areas due to the failure of boards to provide proper drainage facilities."—A.P.

FROM TRICHY JAIL TO MADRAS SENATE?

MADRAS, May 2.

It is learnt that Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Former Minister, Mr. K. Venkateswami Naidu, Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council and Mr. D. Ramasubba Reddi, M.L.C., have filed their nomination papers for the forthcoming elections to the Madras University Senate by the members of the Madras Legislative Council.

They are all now undergoing imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules in Trichinopoly Central Jail.—A. P.

Confident About Success Of 'Bevin Boy' Scheme

Mr. T. M. Pande, Officer-in-charge of the second batch of the 'Bevin Boys", has expressed his gratitude to the Chairman, National Service Labour Tribunal, Bombay, and Mr. M. K. Deane, Senior Inspector of Factories for the keen interest they took in making the Boys' short stay in Bombay pleasant and instructive. Mr. Pande says:

"Coming though from different provinces in India, the 'Boys' constitute a happy family and have made a good start in their new life by taking an active interest in going round the premier industrial works in the City and Suburbs.

"From the adaptability now being shown by the 'Boys' I can confidently say that they will live up to the expectations of the sponsors of the Bevin Training Scheme and play a prominent part in introducing new ideas and mode of living in India which are the most redeeming features in the life and activities of working classes in the United Kingdom."

MADRAS, May 3

The total contributions received and credited to the Madras Governor's War Fund upto the close of business yesterday amounted to Rs. 1,08,47,339-13-6.—A.P.

OIL WELLS SEIZED IN IRAQ?

Baghdad Claim Not Confirmed In London

AIR BATTLE OVER R. A. F. TRAINING CENTRE

LONDON, May 3.

THE R. A. F. had an air battle with Iraqi planes over Habbaniyah aerodrome during Friday's fighting.

"A Baghdad Communique states that oil wells and refineries at Kirkuk, Khanikin and Gayra have been seized as well as stations along the pipeline.

In London it is stated that plans to meet any interference with the pipeline had been formulated long ago and there is no confirmation of the reports that any part of the line has been seized.

RASHID CAMP BOMBED

Iraqi planes last night bombed the R. A. F. aerodrome at Habbaniyah, according to a "communique" issued in Baghdad quoted by the Vichy News Agency. The "communique" continues:—"Enemy planes flew over Raschid Camp near Baghdad at 05-00 and bombed troop concentrations. Later another group of planes again bombed the camp.

Petrol Refinery Explosion

A violent explosion caused considerable damage to a petrol refinery that the French Mandatory authorities had set up some months ago at Tripoli (Syria), says the Jerusalem correspondent of the Independent French Agency.

The refinery was intended to deal with raw petroleum stored in reservoirs at the Tripoli terminus of the Piplinee from Kirkuk in Iraq and thus remedy the lack of petrol in Syria.

A great part of the refinery was destroyed before firemen aided by soldiers succeeded in mastering the flames.

The circumstances in which the explosion took place have given rise to a talk of sabotage, adds the correspondent.

Fighting Continues

The circumstances in which Iraqi forces opened hostilities against the Habbaniyah aerodrome yesterday have now become available from authoritative circles in London. The Iraqis had previously surrounded the cantonment and dug themselves in on high ground. The cantonment was heavily shelled and British aircraft retaliated against Iraqi artillery, silencing some guns. Fighting continues.

Basra Quiet

It is learned in London that Basra is quiet but there is no news as to what is happening in Baghdad. So far as is known Habbaniyah is the only place where actual military operations are taking place.

The position of the Iraqi Legation in London is unaffected. It is understood that only a part of the Iraqi army is fighting the British.

Traitors To Iraq

The true facts of the situation in Iraq were given in a broadcast to Iraq.

The people of Iraq, the broadcast declared, are no longer under a Constitutional Government, but Rashid Ali and four ambitious Generals, who are traitors to their country, are bringing Iraq to the verge of war. No one trusts Rashid Ali, who with his fellow traitors, is breaking the Law in the name of the Iraq people, simply to please Germany.

The broadcast went on to emphasise that Britain will maintain the Independence of Iraq at all costs and expressed the hope that Iraq people would help to overthrow Rashid Ali and return the true Iraqi Government.

Surprise For Arabs

Advices reaching London from Jerusalem state that the Arabs in Palestine have heard with surprise broadcasts emanating from a station purporting to be Baghdad.

This station is broadcasting

(Continued on page 20.)

Lid Off Jinnah's Demands

League Terms To Viceroy To Join Council

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 3.

Interesting disclosures are understood to have been made at the recent Allahabad meeting of the Sapru Committee regarding the part played by Mr. Jinnah in connection with the August offer.

It would appear that the expansion scheme, as then contemplated was that there should be eleven members including the Viceroy himself. Three portfolios were to be in hands of European officials including the Commander-in-Chief —Defence. Finance and Home.

The Muslim League is understood to have agreed to come in but put forward the following conditions—Firstly, if Congress came in the Muslim League should get 50 per cent seats; Secondly, if Congress did not come in the Muslim League should get majority seats; Thirdly, if the Muslim League accepted office and the Congress did not but later on the Congress changed its mind and desired to come in, the Congress should not be allowed to come in without permission of the Muslim League.

Mr. Jinnah's contention in support of his last demand is said to have been that the Congress should not be treated on the same footing, as the Muslim League had stood by the Government in this critical hour. In his Commons speech last November, Mr. Amery had indicated that the Viceroy felt himself unable to accept the League demands on these points but he did not disclose in exact terms the claim made by Mr. Jinnah.

Army Chiefs Attack Soviet Pact

"ALMOST A MIRACLE"

LONDON, May 3.

Dunkirk had come to be regarded as the greatest combined evacuation in the history of warfare, but in Greece the Navy had to go in and take out almost without any protection against dive-bombers 45,000 men, said the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, in a speech today.

"I regard it as almost a miracle that in this last evacuation we lost only two destroyers", he said.

MIGHT OF THE SOVIET

LONDON, May 3.

"One of the biggest Soviet military parades" has been held at Minsk, states the Moscow radio at which the latest type of weapons were displayed.—Reuter.

NOT EMPIRE BUT KINGDOM ONLY!

ROME MAY 3.

Announcing that Italy is annexing the Yugoslav province of Ljubljana, the official statement does not use the term Italian Empire but says "This territory enters into the kingdom of Italy" adding that the remainder of the territory which has always been under German influence will be annexed by the Reich.

Ljubljana which lies to the east of the province of Istria granted to Italy after the last war, will have its own statute and enjoy certain autonomy adapted to the population's Slav character, states the Italian official News Agency. Military service will not be compulsory. The Giornale D'Italia gives a further explanation that the province could not be included in the new state of Croatia which is jealous of the homogeneity of its population.—Reuter.

TOKYO CABINET MEETING

Next Step In Indo-China To Be Decided

LONDON, May 3.

The Japanese Cabinet which according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Independent French News Agency is holding a special meeting to-day, is expected in well-informed Tokio circles to take important decisions with regard to Japanese action in Indo-China.

The Soviet-Japanese Pact is expected to be violently attacked by the Japanese Army and Navy representatives who will attend the Cabinet meeting.

The Independent French News Agency correspondent adds that the recent decision of Moscow to forbid transit of war material is likely to give further weight to the arguments of those who oppose closer relations with the Soviets.—Reuter.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS FROM JAPAN!

CHUNGKING, May 3.

Chungking experienced its first air-raid of the year to-day. Bombs were rained down on the western suburbs of the city by eighty Japanese aircraft. The raiders met a heavy first from the Chinese anti-aircraft batteries but no fighters engaged them.—Reuter.

ANTI-ESPIONAGE WEEK IN JAPAN

TOKYO, May 3.

Commencing on Monday next, Tokyo is to have a continuous "Anti-Espionage Week" in which lectures and broadcasts will instruct the public how to prevent spying and cinemas and posters will illustrate methods.—Reuter.

Flappers Fall In!

21-Year-Old Girls To Register For Employment

LONDON, May 3.

Twenty-one year-old girls throughout Britain will register to-day at twelve thousand Labour exchanges under the registration for employment. This is the second batch of women "conscripts." Three hundred thousand twenty-year-olds signed on April 19. Those registering to-day will most likely be recruited to the uniformed services, nursing organisations and land army rather than to factories although some are still needed in industry.—Reuter.

BLOCKADE RUNNER SUNK?

Mystery Of German Cargo Steamer, "Lech"

LONDON, May 3.

The fate of the German blockade runner cargo steamer 'Lech', 3,290 tons is at present a mystery. The 'Lech' arrived at Rio de Janeiro on March 3 from Bordeaux with a cargo of chemicals and aeroplanes after running the British blockade. Her captain declared that the 'Lech' would remain at Rio until the end of the war. The 'Lech', however, is reported to have left Rio five days ago for Bergen with valuable cargo and, according to New York martitime sources, was intercepted by a British auxiliary cruiser off Bahia (Brazil) and sunk. It is believed that she scuttled herself. Official Brazilian and British circles in Rio de Janeiro are unable to confirm this report.—Reuter.

Shops Open In "Bad Spots" Of City

Normal Conditions Being Rapidly Restored: But Police Vigil Not To Be Relaxed

Bombay is fast returning to normal. Saturday turned out to be one more day of complete peace.

Business has resumed its normal course in practically every locality. Even in the so-called 'bad spots' there was tranquillity.

Though the situation is reassuring the authorities are not in the least inclined to relax the 'bandobus' made in the affected areas.

Armed Police continue to guard strategic points and troops are made to 'stand by' at the Police Head Office as usual.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has extended for a fortnight as from Monday, May 5, the order banning the assembly of more than five persons in certain areas.

It is understood that the Curfew Order will also be similarly extended.

It is, however, hoped that if the present state of affairs continues for a day or two more there may be a modification of the Curfew Order.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate held a conference with other Presidency Magistrates when it is believed, the situation was discussed in the light of the prevalent peace in the city.

VIOLATION OF CURFEW ORDER

93 Get 1 Day's S. I.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nearly 93 persons, who were arrested by the Police during the first five days of communal riots in the city for violating the Curfew order, were sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, to-day. In some cases the Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay fines of Rs. 3|-.

About 15 persons whom the Police arrested during the recent communal disturbances for breach of Police Commissioner's notification prohibiting the carrying of offensive weapons were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 5 to 10.

A person who was arrested redhanded last night while stabbing a man was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 500|- by the magistrate.

BAR DEMANDS INQUIRY INTO AHMEDABAD RIOTS

Public Dissatisfied With Departmental Inquiry

AHMEDABAD, May 3.
(From A Correspondent.)

On April 30 a meeting of the Bar Association of Ahmedabad passed a resolution expressing regret at the communal riots that occurred at Ahmedabad and in order that such riots might not take place in future it requested Government to appoint as soon as possible an inquiry committee consisting of no less than three members with the highest judicial standing, one of them being a non-official.

This Committee should investigate into (1) the causes of the riots, (2) whether the steps taken by the authorities were sufficient and timely, (3) if the steps taken are found to be neither sufficient nor timely then whether the authorities were responsible for this. (4) to find out the loss of different classes of society, (5) to find out what steps should be taken in future for preventing the life and property sustained by recurrence of such riots.

The meeting also resolved that the inquiry should be conducted in public.

Similar resolutions are also passed by the City Congress Committee, the Maskati Market and various commercial and Hindu organisations

Government have started a departmental inquiry to investigate the causes of the riots. Strong dissatisfaction prevails at this in Ahmedabad because the public feel that by starting a departmental inquiry Government desire to avoid the appointment of an impartial public Inquiry Committee.

325 PERSONS RELEASED

AHMEDABAD, May 3.

325 persons out of about tion with the riots have been released to-day from Sabarmati Jail. The rest will be prosecuted for various offences connected with the riots.—A. P.

"M. D." To Visit Ahmedabad

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has been posted with the incidents of the riots in Ahmedabad and Mr. Mahadev Desai, his Secretary, arrives here on the 7th instant to acquaint himself with the actual situation.—A. P.

COMPLETE QUIET IN CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, May 3.

Some Hindu shops which reopened yesterday closed again today as a result it is stated, of the authorities' refusal to permit a Hindu procession in celebration of Ganga Saptami to-day.

While authorities are keeping strict watch, the city is fast returning to norma'

The Hindu procession which was disallowed earlier in the day has now been allowed by the District authorities on representations being made by prominent residents of the locality and the organiser of the procession. The procession will be taken out at 6-30 p.m. through the customary route.

Complete quiet prevailed thoughout the day and there had been no case connected with the communal disturbance to-day. The markets will reopen tomorrow.—A. P.

The District Magistrate has issued the following communique in connection with the riot situation:—

"Cawnpore has had a quiet day without any communal incident of any kind.

Ganges procession which consisted of about ten thousand Hindus and started from Generalgunj at 6-30 p.m. passed off peacefully. Mr. L. P. Hancox, District Magistrate, and Mr. E. F. G. Champan, Superintendent of Police, had made elaborate arrangements for the safe conduct of the procession. No untoward incident happened.—A. P.

"SANTI SENA" CHIEF FOR DACCA

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Mr. Amrita Lal Chatterjea, who has been directed by Mahatma Gandhi to proceed to Dacca and to work for the restoration of communal harmony amongst the Hindus and Muslims of the riot-affected area, left for Dacca tonight.—A. P.

STRICTER CURFEW IN DACCA

DACCA, May 3.

Some incidents were reported to have occurred in several parts of the city yesterday including one at Azimpura where a house was raided and one person was injured last night.

The Police arrested about eighty persons in connection with these incidents and in view of the prevailing atmosphere the District Magistrate has passed an order extending the hours of Curfew which will now remain in force from 7 p. m. to 5-30 a. m. The Curfew had been in force from 10 p. m. to 5 a. m. for the past one week.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who arrived here by to-day's mail, is proceeding to visit the riot-affected villages in Narayanganj Sub-Division along with Mr. Kiran Shanker Rav.

The Bar Association, the People's Association and the Hindu Sabha have sent telegrams to His Excellency the Governor and the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, praying for the constitution of the proposed Enquiry Committee with Federal Court Judges.—A. P.

MADRAS APPEAL TO BENGAL GOVERNOR

MADRAS, May 3.

A resolution expressing great concern at the outbreak of communal riots in Dacca was passed at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Madras City Hindu Sabha.

The meeting appealed to the Bengal Governor to suspend the Constitution in the Province on the ground "that the Ministry has definitely failed to safeguard the interests of Hindus."—A. P.

CONGRESS RELIEF FOR DACCA SUFFERERS

CALCUTTA, May 3

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has constituted a committee with Dr. B. C. Roy, formerly Member of the Congress Working Committee, as President, and Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, former Finance Minister of Bengal, as Treasurer and Secretary, for organising and assisting in the work of relief to sufferers of communal and other riots, and for devising ways and means for the prevention of such riots in future and to raise and spend funds in that direction.

The members of the newly-constituted committee include Mr. Tusnar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy, Mr. Kamini Kumar Dutt, M.L.C., and others.—United Press.

BIHAR SHARIF CASUALTIES

PATNA, May 3.

The casualties in the communal rioting in Bihar Sharif (in Patna District) and its neighbouring villages now total 18 killed and 62 injured, according to information available here.

Some trouble is reported from a village in Islampur Police Station and another village in Barh Police station which has necessitated the despatch of a protective police force. Both the Police Stations are contiguous to Bihar Sharif.

The Inspector-General of Police is still at Bihar Sharif where the situation, it is stated, continues to be under control.—A. P.

PATNA PLANS TO RESTORE COMMUNAL HARMONY

PATNA, May 3.

Communal tension might be fought here from the air. A suggestion that aeroplanes should be used to broadcast leaflets urging communal harmony in Patna and its environs was made at a meeting of representative citizens held here last evening.

The meeting which was held at the instance of the City Magistrate considered suggestions made by leading Hindu and Moslem citizens for preventing the communal rioting at Bihar Shareef (48 miles from here) from spreading.

A Peace Committee was formed and it was resolved that propaganda for communal unity and amity be carried on vigorously by holding public meetings addressed by leaders of both the communities and by distribution of leaflets on a large scale if possible by air. An appeal for assistance in this connection was made to the Bihar Flying Club.

It was also decided to form a Peace Volunteer Corps which college students in particular will be asked to join with an article of faith for each member that in no case difference of opinion should be allowed to result in a breach of the peace.—A. P.

Daring Dacoit Raid

Five Killed In Clash Near Lahore: Money Lender's House Set On Fire

LAHORE, May 3.

Five persons, including a dacoit were killed in an encounter between a gang of dacoits and villagers at Nurpurgaga, a village in Lahore District.

It is stated that a gang of six dacoits, armed with firearms and other lethal weapons, raided the house of a Sikh money lender in broad daylight. The dacoits, after ransacking the house and depriving the money lender of his gun, shot him dead.

A number of villagers, in response to the alarm raised by the money lender, collected in the village street and engaged the intruders. In the ensuing scuffle three villagers were killed while one dacoit was injured.

Apprehending that their wounded companion, if left alive, might give a clue to the authorities, the dacoits shot him down. They then set fire to the money lender's house and escaped with the booty.

The Senior Superintendent of Police with a large police force has left for the scene of occurrence.—A. P.

NIZAM'S 'FIRMAN'

Govt. Servants Shall Not Participate In Politics

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 3.

A 'firman' issued this afternoon by H.E.H. the Nizam, lays down that "no Government servant, whatever his position, high or low, employed in Military, Civil, or enjoying the distinction of being a Maashdar by official grant, can take part in political matters inside or outside these Dominions nor join irresponsible political bodies in any capacity. If he breaks the general rule the Government will be compelled to dismiss him, deprive him of such distinction as may have been conferred on him."

The 'firman' also adds that certain exceptions would be made details of which will shortly be submitted for sanction by the Executive Council.—United Press.

ELECTRIC WORKERS' STRIKE CONTINUES

KARACHI, May 3

The strike declared by the workers of the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation continued for the second day to-day There has so far been no dislocation in the city's electric supply. The strikers numbering 300 are remaining peaceful.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier, advised the strikers to return to work, whereafter their grievances would be inquired into, but they have declined to do so.—United Press.

AZAD PARTY IN SIND

KARACHI, May 3

Muslim members of the Sind Ministerial Party have formed themselves into Azad Party, which will contest future elections on the slogan of complete Independence of India by peaceful means.—United Press.

'ANZACS SHINE:

Gallant Rearguard Action

U. S. Move To Accelerate War Production

Workers May Have To Forego Holidays: Factories May Work 24 Hours

WASHINGTON, May 3.

Two moves to accelerate production of arms for Great Britain were announced on Friday.

Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman, United States Defence Production Chiefs, urged the defence industries to induce their workers to forego the usual summer holidays in exchange for a bonus.

Vitally needed workers entitled to holidays with pay, would receive double wages for remaining on their job.

The second speed-up move takes the form of a letter to Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman from President Roosevelt in which he asks that production of machine tools shall be expedited, that defence industry shall work on 24 hours daily and seven days a week and that the nation shall be combed for idle machine tools to be placed in defence production.—Reuter.

South African Cricketer Missing

DURBAN, May 3.

The South African Cricketer R. J. Crisp is reported missing in the evacuation of Greece.—Reuter.

Gibraltar Firmly Defended

GIBRALTAR, May 3.

"Hitler has tried repeatedly to drag Spain into the war with a view to attacking Gibraltar and closing the straits," declared Lieut.-General Sir Clive Liddell who is relinquishing his post as Governor of Gibraltar, in a farewell broadcast speech from his tunnelled headquarters in the heart of the Rock.

"But we know that 90 per cent. of the Spaniards do not want war. But Hitler, according to his well-known methods, has managed to find certain number of Quislings in that country and that is the reason for the intensive work of preparation at Gibraltar to ensure that if gangsters' bands attack the Rock from the air, land or sea, we shall destroy them.

This is the first time that the Fortress Commander has occupied the fighting headquarters since the great siege of 1779 to 1783".

Referring to the impregnability of the Rock Sir Clive Liddell said, "Let Hitler send his marauders and bandits to find out."

Sir Clive Liddell is succeeded by Lord Gort who commanded the British forces in France.

New Zealand Determined To Win Victory

WELLINGTON, May 3.

All commentators emphasise New Zealand's grim determination to make future success, cancel out past reverses and to maintain her full share in the Empire War Effort until victory is achieved.

Meanwhile New Zealand's war activities have recently been marked by expansion of the air force and facilities for training. The Minister for defence stated on Friday that 25,000 recruits had volunteered and the enthusiasm of young men showed no sign of diminishing.—Reuter.

Successful Fighting Against Heavy Odds

How Unpreparedness Caused Defeat To Yugoslavia: 2,000 R. A. F. Men's Amazing Escape From Greece

LONDON, May 3.

How a small Anzac force fighting against a greatly superior enemy force held a gorge in the region of mount Olympus while the main body of British Imperial forces withdrew, is one of the many tales of heroism which appear through the terse technical phraseology of the official account of the fighting in Greece published by the War Office on Friday.

In this "gallant rearguard action" about one brigade of the Anzacs blocked the gorge against two German divisions—odds which can be roughly estimated at about ten to one. This is how the War Office tells story.

"On April 15 a small New Zealand force, which held the eastern entrance to the Penelos Gorge, to the south of Mount Olympus, was heavily engaged by a greatly superior enemy force and driven back.

The next day two battalions of an Australian brigade went to its support. This small Anzac force of about a brigade group fought two German divisions in the Penelos Gorge. Its losses were heavy but withdrawal was secured on our right flank."

Germans Paid Dearly

An earlier episode in the same account tells of an attempt by the Imperial Forces to stop the rot which developed after the collapse of Yugoslav resistance in the south, by barring German egress from the Monastir Gap.

Only after the Germans had paid dearly they compel the allied forces to adopt a new line from Mount Olympus. "By the evening of April 7 disaster to the Yugoslav forces was apparent and the threat to the Monastir Gap had become a reality.

A small reserve under a brigadier consisting of a machine-gun battalion and some medium artillery was formed near Amintaion to the south of Florina.

The next morning General Mackay was sent from his divisional headquarters, with one artillery and one anti-tank regiment and an Australian brigade less one battalion, to augment this force which remained in the neighbourhood of Amintaion to await the Germans

On April 9 the Germans appeared to the south of Florina and hotly engaged General Mackay's force during this and the next day. The Imperial Force inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, but it became apparent that the stand could not be made indefinitely against the greatly superior German numbers.

"If the enemy could not be held at Amintaion, it was clear that the whole line on this front must be withdrawn, otherwise it would be outflanked. On April 11 therefore, Imperial and Greek forces began to withdraw to a new line"

Unpreparedness Of Yugoslavs

The official account comments on the unpreparedness of the Yugoslav forces to resist unforewarned German offensive.

"Yugoslavia, though partly mobilised, was not ready for war" and, the War Office adds, "The disposal of the Yugoslav forces appears to have been governed not alone by military but also by political considerations, and inadequate forces had been allotted to the south of the country where the real threat lay.

This disposal had been planned by the Tsvetkovitch Government and General Simovitch had no time to revise the plans." Further the withdrawal to the position at Thermopylae was effected under very heavy enemy bombing.

The War Office remarks, 'The artillery of both the British army and the Anzac forces played an important part in the campaign. Undoubtedly it inflicted very heavy casualties and the Germans themselves have testified to the accuracy of our shooting."

The story concludes with the withdrawal to points of embarkation covered by one New Zealand brigade. Finally embarkation was effected "from various beaches in Attica and Argolis and the Peloponnese."

ENEMY PLANES OVER ALEXANDRIA

CAIRO, May 3.

Enemy aircraft were over Alexandria between 9-20 p.m. and 10-30 on Thursday night. No damage was done and there were no casualties.

No bombs were dropped in Alexandria.—Reuter.

Escape Of R. A. F. Men

The amazing escape of the last 2,000 R. A. F. men from Greece was described to me on Friday by a senior R. A. F. staff officer, writes "Reuter's" special correspondent from Cairo.

With the Germans on his heels, he organised their evacuation without a single casualty. He himself was the last R. A. F. man to leave Greece. He got away in a 25—foot boat crammed with men which sailed under the cover of darkness from a cove in the extreme south of the Peloponnese.

"When it was clear we had to leave Greece", the officer said, "The R. A. F. sent me to arrange for embarkation from the Peloponnese. I was supplied plentifully with money to buy our charter ships. The total R. A. F. personnel to be evacuated, including flying men, was about 3,500.

Unhappily the 2,000 ton ship which we had earmarked for the evacuation, was found to be too slow to make a safe get-away from the range of Nazi planes during the night hours, but I secured a 500 tonner and this, we evacuated 600 men aboard.—Reuter.

DHYAN CHAND AT MADRAS

Delighted To See Much Improved Hockey Played In S. India

MADRAS, May 3.

Dhyan Chand, the All-India hockey player, in the course of talk with pressmen paid a compliment to the Madras players and said the standard of game had greatly improved since he visited Madras four years ago.

Referring to the general standard of play in India now, Dhyan Chand was of opinion that the standard of the game in India was at a very high level to-day.

He mentioned Yusuf of the G. I. P. Railway, Bombay as shaping very well as a centre-forward. —A. P.

Enemy's Plan Gone Wrong At Tobruk

British Capture Another Town In Abyssinia

CAIRO, May 2.

It is evident that the enemy's plan at Tobruk is to make a quick break through but the fact that he has failed seems to indicate "something gone wrong," says a British military spokesman. The attacking forces are largely Italian, with some German participation, probably consisting of tank units

There is no change in the situation at Sollum.

Bahrdar, which to-day's communique states has been taken by the Empire forces, is a town at the extreme south of Lake Tana, the source of the Nile.

It was held by a small Italian garrison which directed Italian traffic on the lake.

While the southern shore of lake Tana has now been cleared the Italians, there are still certain Italian forces along the north bank

Debub, which was occupied by the column advancing from the north, is a village east of Amba Gi and about 14 miles off the main road to Asmara.—Reuter.

GERMAN DEFICIT AMOUNTS TO 79 MILLIARD MARKS

BERLIN, May 3.

The deficit of 79 milliards of marks in Germany's war finances at the beginning 1941 was described by Schwerin von Krosigk, the Nazi Finance Minister, as "insignificant" when he spoke in Budapest on Friday night on problems of Germany's war finance. —Reuter.

Jews To Join British Forces

Party Executives Call Upon Bachelors Between 20 To 32 To Be Enlisted

LONDON, May 3.

A proclamation calling on all unmarried male Jews between 20 and 32 to enlist immediately in the British forces has been issued jointly by the executives of the Jewish Agency and the Vaad Leumi (the Jewish National Council of Palestine), says a Jewish Telegraph Agency despatch from Jerusalem.

The date fixed for enlistment is May 4, Sunday. A special committee has been appointed to consider cases in which persons may be regarded as free from the obligation —Reuter.

Poland Will Soon Regain Freedom

GEN. WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI

Prime Minister of Poland and Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Armed Forces

".....I declare solemnly in the name of the Polish Government that, animated by an indomitable will, we will continue to fight shoulder to shoulder with the powerful British Empire for a free and independent Poland.

"Our place to-day is in the line of battle. We are fulfilling our alliance with Great Britain. The Polish Nation will persevere in the struggle against Germany to the end.

"Standing unflinchingly at the side of our Ally and her numerous friends, we shall win, bringing to you—Poland—and to Europe your deliverance."

(From a broadcast from London on the 24th June 1940).

Tyranny And Oppression Have Not Killed Polish Soul: Poles In Bombay Celebrate National Day

By Dr. L. ST.

The third of May, the day of the Polish Nation, the Polish National Day, the day in which the first liberal Constitution in Europe was issued.

The Poles that are now in Bombay celebrated solemnly this day.

In 1772 the first partition of Poland took place.

Deeply impressed by the disaster of partition, the Polish nation undertook internal reforms on large scale. The first ministry of public education in the world was created in Poland in 1773. The treasury and army were organized and a new Constitution was voted on May 3, 1791. This Constitution established the basis of the political thought of Poland and the foundation of modern system of government. It strengthened the authority of the State which had fallen a victim to the inordinate love of freedom of the citizen.

The Constitution of May 3, 1791, was the first liberal constitution in Europe, preceding the French Constitution by several months. And while the latter came into being at the price of rivers of blood, with the guillotine to enforce the principle of "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality," the Polish revolution of May 3, 1791, was purely a moral and constitutional change, a bloodless revolution which coverted anarchy and impotence into strength and good government based on social justice.

The Polish Great Parliament, convened in 1788 and crowned by the enactment of the Constitution, was guided not by hatred, revengefulness and passions inciting one class of the population against another, but by the demands of the conscience of the nation.

The voluntary renunciation of privileges, the creative spirit and political wisdom which animated the creators of the Constitution of May 3, was a proof of the inexhaustible vitality of the Polish nation. The Polish Constitution was a noble protest of a great nation against the hypocrisy of their enemies who tried to justify their act of international banditry, the partition of Poland, by the false accusation that Poland was incapable to self-government.

A strong government watchful of the welfare of the country, a parliament truly representative of all classes of the population bound together by links of love for their country—that was the basis of the Constitution of May 3. On that day the Polish nation gave to the despots of Europe a lesson to the effect that there must be power and strength in governments, but that they must not act blindly. The demands of justice must be respected in order to attract the community and not to repel it; to unite the nation instead of dividing it.

May 3rd became National Day of Poland.

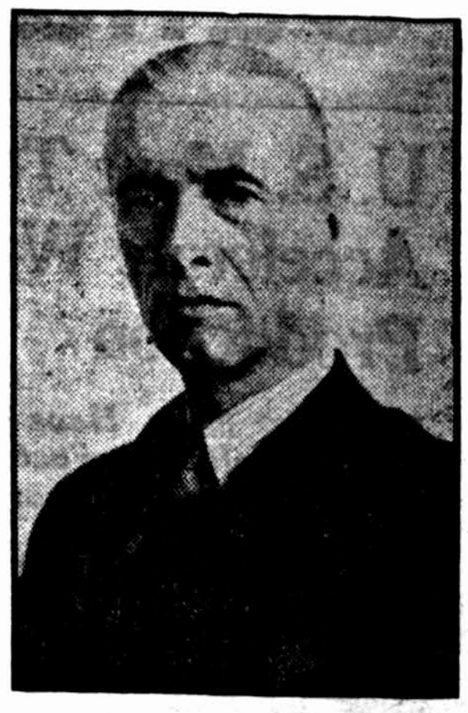
Among the national holidays of all nations, the Polish celebration differs from all others insofar as it has no connection with any war or conquest. No nation has a more pacific national day than the Poles. It symbolises a victory but not over a foe. It was a victory of wisdom over the dark forces enchaining until then the highest aspirations of the Polish Nation.

Poland is now seized by foreign powers, the Polish population is distressed and tyrannised, but the Polish soul is not dead and will never die. From the very beginning, they had not the slightest illusion as to their fate in opposing Hitler's demands and yet they had the courage to say "No." The Poles are a strong people. They have borne and will bear the storm. They are sure that the day of freedom will come and that Hitler and his hordes will be beaten and defeated.

Poland is not yet lost
While we are still living
That which foreign violence
from us grasped
We shall retake by the sword.

These are the first lines of the Polish National Anthem.

And the Poles who live in this country and the Poles who live in the foreign countries will never forget it.



WLADYSLAW RACZKIEWICZ
President of the Republic of Poland.

"..... We take this solemn oath that we shall spare no effort to bring this war to a victorious conclusion, a war which has been imposed on us in violation of the fundamental principles, laws and customs of civilized nations and the outcome of which will be decisive not only for our own independent existence but also for the highest values of mankind. We have accepted battle to defend these values, to defend the honour and liberty of our native land and our holy faith, to defend God against paganism and godlessness. We shall prevail."

(From a broadcast from Paris on the 30th November 1939.)

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CEASES TO QUENCH YOUR THIRST
OR PLEASE YOUR PALATE

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Turkey Will Not Disown Herself

Ready To Fight By Side Of Britain If Necessary

ISTANBUL, May 3.

"Turkey remains straight forward, sincere and faithful to her engagements with Britain", writes the Turkish Deputy Yaltchin commenting in the newspaper "Yenisabah" on Axis propaganda stories that Turkey is revising her policy towards Britain.

However, the friendship does not impede the Turkish press from expressing to her friend certain views and criticisms which are entirely without malice.

If they are compelled to fight for their national honour, the Turks will stand at Britain's side not because Britain asks it, but because British and Turkish ideals and interests are identical.

It is impossible for Turkey to detach herself from her friendship and alliance with Britain and pass into the other camp. Such an action would mean that Turkey was disowning herself."—Reuter.

DARLAN LESS POWERFUL THAN LEAHY

ZURICH, May 3.

Americans have retained influence in Vichy, declared the Vichy correspondent of the "Basler Nachrichten." Even a pro-German French publicist considers that of the two Admirals resident in Vichy, Admiral Darlan is less powerful than Admiral Leahy.

The correspondent says that Germany is pressing for decisions that Marshal Petain would prefer to avoid taking.

He says that German opinion is divided whether to urge reinstatement of M. Laval or be content with Admiral Darlan.

Political observers fear that Admiral Darlan, owing to his personal ambition may be ready to make even greater concessions to Germany than his predecessor in order to exclude the possibility of M. Laval returning to power.

According to the terms of the Armistice the French have so far delivered 140 German refugees resident in unoccupied France to Germany including Herr Thyssen. The Germans have prepared a further list of a hundred refugees who will be delivered shortly.—Reuter.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta & Mrs. Vengsarkar Released

In accordance with the policy recently adopted by the Bombay Government of gradually releasing lady political prisoners, Mrs. Hansaben Mehta, M.L.C., and Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar, Member of the B.P.C.C., were released on Friday from the Yerwada Jail, with the usual notice of half an hour. They are now in Bombay.

Sheikh Yusul Al Fauzan who was, for a time, agent to His Majesty King Ibne Saud in Bombay has been appointed Consul General for Saudi Arabia in Jerusalem.

PAKISTAN NOT POSTPONED

Hindus Must Unite To Postpone It, Says Dr. Naidu

MADRAS, May 2.

Dr. C. R. Reddy's appeal to the Hindu Mahasabha not to protest against the Pakistan Scheme or the Muslim League must fall flat on Hindus, says Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, in a communication to the press.

"To say that the League has postponed the Pakistan issue is not correct. Pakistan has now become" declared Dr. Naidu, "an article of faith and the Muslim League will not put up with anything less than complete territorial autonomy through the establishment of independent administrative areas."

Proceeding Dr. Naidu says that their problem was one of safeguarding the majority interests and making it strong and united in order "to prevent a Muslim gamble for a Dominion of India."

Dr. Naidu concludes: "No demand based on the threat of civil war will induce the Mahasabha to surrender legitimate Hindu interests. If Hindus are strong and united, there will be no threat, no civil war and no unreasonable demands."—A. P.

EXTENSION OF SALES TAX HARTAL

More Shops Close In Simla

SIMLA, May 3.

Lower Bazar, the main shopping centre for the poor and middle classes, observed almost complete hartal to-day. Dealers in general stores who kept their shops open yesterday joined the provision dealers in closing down. A few shops on the Mall were also closed today

This extension of the hartal is said to be the result of a telegram received from the President of the Punjab Beopari Conference.

The Traders' Association, Simla has called a public meeting this evening to explain their case to the public.—A. P.

UNEMPLOYED COMMITS SUICIDE

BOMBAY: Saturday.

A verdict of death due to self-administered opium-poisoning was recorded by the Bombay Coroner to-day at the inquest held on the body of one Mahadeo Hari Devlekar, who died on the way to the K. E. M. Hospital on April 20.

It was stated that the deceased had come to Bombay recently in search of an employment but could not get any work. On the 20th April he took some opium and committed suicide at Habib Building, Lower Parel, where he was residing with his brother.

BODY UNIDENTIFIED.

BOMBAY: Saturday.

An unidentified dead body of a male was found floating in the sea at Haji Bunder yesterday. It was taken charge of by the Yellow Gate Police.

The City Coroner at the inquest held on the body to-day recorded a verdict that the body being highly decomposed the cause of death cannot be ascertained.

NEW PLANE CAN LAND ANYWHERE!

Helicopter That Can Take Milkman On His Rounds

An air-plane which can carry a flying milkman from door to door is an accomplished fact.

He could stop this plane in the air while he deposited bottles, picked up empties.

All he would need would be a window-high shelf. In fact, he could fly to within two feet of you when you called for an extra bottle of cream, and place it in your hands.

He could back away—always flying—always the courteous milkman, even in the air. Then he could speed away at 30 to 40 miles an hour to the next house, writes H. W. Blakeslee, Science Editor, Associated Press of America.

This can be done, because it has been done, except that the flier wasn't a milkman and instead of a bottle of cream it was a suitcase. The plane at present would not fit all yards, but it would do for most.

The plane is one of several breath-taking prospects of the apparently near future in the air, described by experts to the mid-winter meeting of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences in New York.

The flying milkman plane is a helicopter, called the VS-300, built by Igor Sikorsky, of the Vought Sigorsky Company, United Aircraft Corporation. It flies straight up, stands still in air, flies backward and has done 30 to 40 miles straightaway, and performed well in a 25-mile wind.

CAN LAND ANYWHERE

The tests have been under way for nearly a year. Sikorsky told the institute the experiments have proved that this kind of ship would solve the problems of landing and taking off between buildings, between trees, on buildings and on ships.

"There can be no doubt," he said, "that it opens a most important and large new field of transportation."

The VS-300 is the only ship of its kind in the world, unless some nation has one under cover of war. This first one is crude in appearance.

It has no wings. It's ribs are all bare, forming a cage-like structure, with the pilot sitting out front, in the open air. The main difference to the eye is the propeller.

This is a set of large, windmill-like blades, set up on a post to spin in a horizontal plane above the ship, to lift it straight up. At the end of its long tail are three small copies of the same propeller, set both to steer and tilt the plane

Tilting permits the great over head propeller to slice forward, carrying the ship along in level flight.

Another plane, resembling a flying insect, is almost as amazing, although it is only in the design stage.

WINDMILL PLANE

It is completely unorthodox, designed to fly straight up at nearly a mile a minute, and then to turn over on its side and do 500 miles an hour straightaway.

The designer, Lloyd H. Leonard, is with the bureau of aeronautics, United States Navy Department, Washington.

The main new thing is the position of its propeller blades. They are of the windmill type, and they rotate around the body of the ship.

The wings are quite small; in fact, Leonard said the ship would be built to fly well without any wings.

There are two sets of propellers, fixed in about the same positions as the wings of a double-winged inspect. They revolve in opposite directions.

To take off or land, this design will stand on its tail, on four long, retractable, shock-absorbing legs. The propellers, or rotors, keep it steady when standing on the ground.

After rising straight up to flying altitude, it is designed to turn over by 90 degrees, when it becomes to all appearances exactly the same type of plane as to-day's commercial and military ships.

Pilots and passengers are to have pivoted seats, so they sit on an even keel while the ship turns about them.

V. K. Muranjan, who was recently appointed as a Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

LOCK-OUT DECLARED IN NAGPUR MILLS

NAGPUR, May 3.

The management of both the Empress and Model Mills, the operatives of which have been on strike since May 1 have put up notices to-day stating that in view of the unwillingness of the workers to resume work, the managements have been left no alternative but to close down the mills until further notice.

The managements of the Mills will, however, consider the advisability of opening the Mills if operatives present themselves in sufficient numbers according to the management, for resuming work and give full and satisfactory assurance to work peacefully.

NEW DELHI, May 2.

The Chief Justice of India has fixed Monday, June 2, 1941, as the date for the commencement of the long vacation of the Federal Court—A. P.

"We Must Deliver The Goods To Britain Now"

Committee's Proposed Petition To U. S. President: What American Journalists In England Think

LONDON: April 28.

The Daily Telegraph's New York Correspondent cabled on April 25:—

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies has taken its most positive step since the war started—a frank demand for the use of the American Naval Forces.

The Committee, I learn, is sending copies of the following petition to 850 branches throughout the United States, and millions of signatures are expected.

"Mr. President—we believe that the security of the United States demands that we should deliver goods to Britain now. To this end we will support: (i) Full mobilisation of the industrial, economic and moral life of the country for the production of war materials; (ii) The use of American Naval Forces for police and convoy purposes or in whatever way is the most effective to ensure delivery of these materials to Britain."

At the same time American correspondents in London are hammering away at the theme that the United States must help more and help faster.

"Our military officials over there," cables Ben Robertson to the New York evening paper, "P.M." "feel that the situation is graver than the reports from home would indicate and our people realise.

"As we American journalists in London see the situation developing, our opinion is that we are doing exactly what every nation has been doing right along—one by one the democratic nations stand alone to fight alone.

"The feeling among journalists and among a number at the Embassy is that we have declared ourselves, we have aligned ourselves and it would seem that the time has now come when we ought to assume the responsibility.

"Action is needed much more than public speeches."

Trade With Greece Banned

SIMLA, May 3.

"Greece, with the exception of Crete, is now 'enemy territory' and trading with that territory will under the Defence of India Rules be trading with enemy and punishable as such", states a Press 'communique.'—A. P.

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KESARI KUTEERAM Ltd.

ROYAPETTAH, MADRAS

"Napoleon's Old Plan Revised"

Hitler's Mediterranean Design: Turkey's Acquiescence Sought

LONDON, April 29.

"The Times" diplomatic correspondent comments:

At each end of the Mediterranean the Germans are still trying by diplomatic bullying and bribery to convince the Spaniards, Portuguese and Turks that the Germans will always be greater and heavier.

They themselves probably know that British and American factories when fully developed will produce a war machine of a far greater striking force than their own. But they hope that their next intended victims will forget it.

With Spanish co-operation and with Turkish acquiescence (neither of which has been given) Hitler hopes to develop his Mediterranean plan of closing in on both Gibraltar and Suez. It is Napoleon's old plan revised—a plan which the British defeated then as they can defeat it now.

Madrid still hesitates to accept the bait although there is evidently a keen debate going on between the more impatient and the more prudent members of the Spanish Cabinet.

Towards Turkey the German approach is naturally more cautious and devious. The Germans are making the most of the small barter arrangement concluded between Berlin and Ankara and announced in the week-end economic concessions, usually the first means by which Germany tries to undermine a country's resistance, but it is to be remembered that Turkey has always bought and sold heavily with Germany.

Even more dangerous for Turkey than any open offer Von Papen may bring one from Berlin when he returns to Turkey this week—is the German circling movement.

Lemnos, the latest Aegean island occupied by German troops, lies across an approach to the Dardanelles less than 40 miles away. German troops already menace the Straits by land from Greek Thrace and Southern Bulgaria. Farther south the Germans are strengthening the Italian garrisons in the Dodecanese just off the Turkish coast. Across Turkey's southern and eastern land frontiers German agents have been creeping through to Iran.

A German trade mission is about to reach Teheran, the capital of Iran, Schworbel, somewhat vaguely called an expert in Near Eastern affairs, passed through Ankara on April 26 on his way to Syria. So far all these activities of little more than nuisance value are designed to keep Turkey anxious but they have dangerous possibilities.

The Turkish President's reported visit to inspect the coastal defences of Smyrna may be taken as a sign of Turkey's continued watchfulness against obvious threats.

The British strength in Egypt and Palestine is the best guarantee against threats further south.

GREEK ISLANDS OFF TURKISH COAST

Occupation By Germans

LONDON, April 28.

"The Times'" Ankara correspondent cabled on April 27:

According to reliable reports the Germans have picked up two more Greek islands within easy reach of the Turkish coast. These are Mytilene and Chios, which lie on either side of the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna. It is supposed that the Germans got these by means of aircraft and parachutes.

The Axis Powers now have a chain of positions on the Turkish land and coastal frontiers from the Black Sea to Rhodes although the value of the newly acquired Greek islands as military bases is potential rather than immediate.

Punjab Traders Decide To Call Off Hartal

To Open Negotiations For Redress Of Legitimate Grievances: Demands Formulated

LAHORE, May 3.

The Punjab Government's 'communique' elucidating certain points in connection with the administration of the General Sales Tax Act was considered at a meeting of the General body of the Punjab Traders Conference (Beopari Mandal) held to-day. About five hundred representatives of traders from all over the province were present. Lala Biharilal Khanna presided.

Some of the speakers favoured a calling off of the strike while others maintained that nothing short of the repeal of the Act would satisfy them.

Lala Biharilal Khanna explained what transpired at his recent interviews with the Premier and Ministers of the Punjab Government and invited the opinion of the traders on the Government 'communique.'

Sardar Santokh Singh, Leader of the Opposition, in the Punjab Assembly, is reported to have welcomed the decision of the Government to postpone the operation of the Sales Tax Act till Ocober 1. This, he said, would give ample opportunity to the traders to secure a redress of their grievances.

The meeting after protracted discussion passed the following resolution unanimously:—

"This meeting while reiterating its decision arrived at Amritsar with regard to the Punjab General Sales Tax Act holds that the 'communique' issued by the Punjab Government and further elucidated upon by the Premier, expresses its definite view that adequate advance has not been made to meet the legitimate demands and remove the main grievances of traders in respect of the Act. The meeting, however, is of the opinion that the 'communique' and its elucidation open the door for further negotiation between the Punjab Government and the traders as represented by the Punjab Beopari Mandal. It, therefore, resolves that the President be authorised to call off the hartal and enter into negotiation with the Government if and when the occasion arises, provided the Government agree:

(A) that they will frame the Rules under the Act after consultation with the representatives of the Mandal;

(B) That in framing the Rules they agree to reduce the rigour of the Act as far as possible and

(C) That in the matter of charging the tax under this Act at various stages, the Government will, in consultation with the representatives of the Mandal try to levy the tax as far as possible only at one stage in order not to ruin the trade and industry of the province.—A. P.

BURMA MINISTER'S RESPONSE TO CINEMA OWNERS

RANGOON, May 2. (Delayed).

The decision to maintain the standard of duty on films at 37.5 per cent, but to vary the tariff value has, it is understood, been taken by the Commerce Minister in response to representations made by the Cinema owners of Rangoon. Both the duty and the tariff values were originally taken from the Indian scale of duties, and it was felt that some relief to local exhibitors could be shown by a lower tariff value, taking into consideration the smaller circulation area and the shorter time that the films will remain in Burma.—A. P.

German Delegation For Iran

"Tourists" In Syria Increasing

Nazi Radio On Value Of Air Raids

LONDON, April 28.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Ankara Correspondent cabled on April 25:—

"A German delegation is leaving Ankara for Iran where it hopes to counteract the effect of the arrival of British forces in the neighbouring country of Irak by stirring up discontent."

The delegation includes a high official of the Foreign Ministry in Berlin and Schmidt Dumont the notorious Nazi propagandist in South Eastern Europe and the Middle East who is associated with the German newspaper printed in Istanbul, the "Tuerkische Post."

It is reported from Syria that the number of German "tourists" there increases daily.

A Turkish-German supplementary agreement was signed on April 24. It provides for Turkey to send cotton to the Reich and receive chemicals in return, tobacco being negotiated against German machinery.

A cynically outspoken admission that the task of the German air force was to terrorise the Serbian civilian population as much as possible was made over the German wireless yesterday in a talk on the Balkan war.

"The importance of the moral effect of the Luftwaffe's concentrated raids on Belgrade cannot be overestimated", it was stated.

"Just imagine what these people must have felt seeing themselves suddenly in a hell of howling alarm sirens, roaring of dive-bombers amid crashing houses, dying people, falling walls, burning buildings and ear-shattering explosions."

From Chungking To Cairo

James Roosevelt Leaves To Act As Military Observer In Egypt

CHUNGKING, May 3.

Captain James Roosevelt, eldest son of the United States President, left Chungking this morning by air for Rangoon on his way to Cairo where he will act as a military observer.—Reuter

AUTOMOBILE FACTORY IN METTUR

Salem Merchants' Appeal To Madras Govt.

SALEM, May 2.

The Executive Committee of Salem Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution urging the Government of Madras to take steps to establish an automobile industry near Mettur where cheap electric energy and other facilities were available.

The meeting also requested the Madras Government to take a share in the aircraft factory at Bangalore similar to the one taken by the Government of India and the Mysore State since such a step would ensure a sufficient number of Madras is being drafted in for training as technicians in the factory.—A. P.

LAW STUDENTS' WALK OUT

Protest Against Examination Paper Being "Too Stiff"

LAHORE, May 3.

When the question paper on Criminal Law had been distributed to them, all the candidates appearing for the first examination in Law of the Punjab University, numbering over 150, left the Examination Hall this morning, alleging that the paper was "too stiff".

The examinees later made a representation to Dewan Bahadur S. P. Singha, Controller of Examination, Punjab University, about the "stiffness" of the paper.

The matter will spcrtly be considered by the Board of Studies in Law, Punjab University.—A. P.

AYURVEDIC HOSPITAL FOR WARDHA

MADRAS, May 3.

Dr. A. Lakshmipathi who returned to Madras yesterday from Wardha after meeting Mahatma Gandhi says that Mahatma Gandhi welcomed the decision of the All-India Ayurveda Mahamandal to open an Ayurvedic hospital at Sevagram and institute a course of two months' training for Ayurvedic teachers.

Dr. Lakshmipathi adds that the training course will commence in August next. He invites learned Pandits all over India to deliver a series of lectures on the different branches of Ayurveda.

It is learnt the Mahamandal has set apart Rs. 10,000 for expenses in this connection.—A. P.

RED SHIRT LEADERS' TRAINING CAMP

PESHAWAR, May 3.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan yesterday opened another eight-day Red-Shirt Leaders' Training Camp at Sardaryab, fourteen miles to the north of Peshawar.—A. P.

ARRIVALS FROM RANGOON

MADRAS, May 3.

About 840 passengers, mostly women and children, arrived in Madras harbour yesterday from Rangoon. This is the second batch of Indians returning to India this week.—A. P.

JAPANESE INFILTRATION INTO THAILAND

Troops In Indo-China Being Trained

LONDON, April 28.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Cairo Correspondent cabled on April 25:

Competent observers who have just arrived here by air from the Far East say that while the Commonwealth defence measures in and around Singapore are daily gathering strength, the state of Thailand is like that of a Balkan country in the pre-invasion stage.

Six Japanese divisions now in Indo-China are receiving intensive training in jungle warfare.

The Japanese have previously been trained in landing on hostile shores. Their technique includes the running of motorboats filled with men down slipways opening from the sides of ships.

The biggest cinema in Bangkok, capital of Thailand, is devoted to Axis publicity. It gives daily newsreel programmes lasting two hours and consisting of nothing but pictures of Nazi Blitzkrieg methods including aerial shots of the bombing of Coventry.

In recent weeks, 10,000 Japanese "businessmen", all of obviously military bearing despite their civilian clothes, have arrived in Thailand. Their ranks are stated to be swelling at the rate of 1,000 per week.

Dehra Dun Congress Office Raided

Papers Seized: All Found On Premises Arrested

DEHRA DUN, May. 2.

THE DISTRICT POLICE RAIDED LAST NIGHT THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION AND ARRESTED ALL THE CONGRESSMEN WHO WERE ASSEMBLED THERE AT THE MOMENT.

A SEARCH OF THE OFFICE WAS CARRIED OUT BY THE POLICE WHO ARE REPORTED TO HAVE SEIZED SOME PAPERS.

EARLIER IN THE DAY NINE SATYAGRAHI PRISONERS, INCLUDING THREE WOMEN, WHO HAD BEEN UNDERGOING IMPRISONMENT IN THE DISTRICT JAIL FOR DIFFERENT TERMS, WHICH HAD NOT YET EXPIRED, WERE RELEASED.

FOR SATYAGRAHIS WHO REACH DELHI

NEW DELHI, May 3.

In reply to his letter to Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Raghunandan Saran, president of the Delhi Provincial Satyagraha Committee has received a letter from Mr. Mahadev Desai stating that every Satyagrahi coming to Delhi must have a certificate from his Povincial Congress Committee.

He should also satisfy the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee that he had performed the whole journey on foot by providing a diary of his daily itinarary. Thereafter he should ask the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee to give him food and shelter.

He should on reaching Delhi, give a fresh notice to the District Magistrate of his intention to offer Satyagraha. In case he was not arrested he should be asked to work as a volunteer to do constructive work in Delhi.

Mr. Raghunandan has received a reply to his letter to Mahatma Gandhi regarding offering of Satyagraha on Sundays and holidays. The reply states that Sundays do not count as, once notice has been given and the Satyagrahi has not been arrested, he can offer Satyagraha every day automatically.—A. P

No Arrests In Almora

ALMORA, May 3.

No Satyagrahis, It is understood, were arrested in the District during the last fortnight.

The Almora District Satyagrahi Committee has enjoined all unarrested Satyagrahis to take to constructive work.—A. P.

Nagpur Congressmen Jailed

NAGPUR, May 3.

W. G. Gawande and Dindayal Gupta, Secretary and Organising Secretary respectively of the Nagpur P. C. C. who were arrested on April 29, before they offered Satyagraha were sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 in default two months' further imprisonment.—A. P.

Mahakosal Arrests

JUBBULPORE, May 3.

Brajmohan Dixit Sihora, a Satyagrahi, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

At Khandwa, Gangacharan Dixit, Advocate and Sonjibhai were sentenced to six months' and Rs. 200 fine each.

At Hoshangabad, Jagannath Gadre of Timarni was sentenced to four months' rigorous.

At Raipur, all 72 Satyagrahis, including Mahant Vaishnavadas of Dudhadharimat, Moulana Abdul Rauf Mahavi and Seth Jaskaran Daga, who were to offer Satyagraha simultaneously in 72 villages on May Day were arrested and remanded in jail custody.

The police also raided and searched the District Congress Bhawan a second time.

Gokul Prasad Barsaiyan, a Jubbulpore Satyagrahi, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment at Damoh.—A. P.

Madras Convictions

MADRAS, May 3.

Five Congressmen who offered Satyagraha in the city to-day by shouting anti-war slogans were arrested and convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. P. A. Rangachar, an ex-employee of the Corporation, was sentenced to two months' R. I.

Mr. N. Thangavelu Naidu was sentenced to one month's R. I.

The remaining three were sentenced to six weeks' R. I. each.—

Dist. Congress Committees Suspended

CALCUTTA, May 3

Pursuant to the A.-I C. C. circular regarding the winding up of the different Congress Committees, the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has decided to suspend the Executive Committees of all the Congress Committees in the Province.

Accordingly, the Executive Council of the B. P. C. C. itself has been suspended and all powers of the Council vested in the President of the B. P. C. C.—United Press.

"Forward" Editor Arrested

CALCUTTA, May 3

Mr Bhupendrakumar Dutt, Editor of the "Forward", a weekly newspaper, and Mr. Satishchandra Chakravarty, President of the Khulna District Congress, both members of the A. I. C. C., were arrested to-day under Section 129 (A) of the Defence of India Rules and removed to the Presidency Jail for being detained there.—United Press.

Bihar Socialist Arrested

PATNA, May 3

Mr. Rambriksh Benipuri, Socialist and Editor of the Hindi weekly "Janata" (now defunct), was arrested on the platform of Patna junction this morning while he was about to entrain for Gaya to attend a Kisan conference there The arrest was made on the strength of a warrant issued by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Hajipore, under the Defence of India Rules for, it is alleged, delivering an objectionable speech recently in his jurisdiction.

Mr. Benipuri was released from jail only about a month back after undergoing nine months' imprisonment under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act.—United Press.

Merchant Cruiser Considered Lost

LONDON, May 3.

The Admiralty announce that the armed merchant cruiser "Voltaire" is overdue and must be considered lost. "Voltaire" is a former Lamport Holt Liner of 13245 tons.—Reuter.

Enemy Ships Sunk In Mediterranean

CAIRO. May 3.

An R.A.F. communique that an enemy destroyer and a merchant ship have been sunk in the Mediterranean.—Reuter

Von Papen Back In Turkey

LONDON. May 3.

Von Papen is reported by the Vichy News Agency to have arrived at Istanbul by air from Germany on Thursday night.—Reuter

Beighton Cup Hockey

Bhagwant Club Player Disqualified

Play Held Up For Five Minutes When Crowds Entered Field Following Order To Leave

Calcutta, May 3

In the semi-final replay match in the Beighton Cup Hockey Tournament between Bhagwan Club (Tikamgarh) and Delhi Youngs. Bhagwant Club won by three goals to nil.

Bhagwant Club will meet Bhopal Wanderers in the final which will be played on Monday, May 6.—A.P.

The Bhagwant Club won the replay in the semi-final defeating the Delhi Youngs by three goals to nil on the C. F. C. Grounds before a very large crowd

Delhi did not play the same hard game which helped them to beat the Bhagwant Club in their first match, while the winners played their best and were deserving winners.

In the thirteenth minute of the second half, a ball from Moses of Bhagwant Club hit Masood, the Delhi Youngs outside left, in the chin who was at a considerable distance. Masood fell and was carried off the field for first aid and subsequently sent to hospital. Masood sustained a slightly dislocated jaw, according to the doctor who attended on him.

Moses was ordered out and was leaving the field, when a crowd gathered round him The police, however, dispersed it and restored order. The match was held up for five minutes

Five minutes after the match restarted, Zaffar, the Delhi centre half, was ordered off the field.

Bhagwant Club scored two goals in the first half. Kishen opened the scoring in the tenth minute and five minutes later Saeed scored the second goal Zutshi completed the scoring in the ninth minute of the second half.

Teams

BHAGWANT CLUB:—Nanhey Lal; Moses and Nabi Shah; Mansingh, Durga and Manzoor; Kishen, McMurray, Zutshi Saeed and Chunni.

DELHI YOUNGS:—Mascarenhas; Sattar and Gurnarain Singh; Munni, Zaffar and Latfeh, Maqsud, Alamada, Gain Singh, Hari and Masood.

Moses Disqualified

The Council of the Bengal Hockey Association met immediately after the match and considered the report submitted by the Umpires in regard to the incidents that occurred during the match and which led to **Moses of Bhagwant Club and Zaffar of the Delhi Youngs being ordered off the fields**

The Council unanimously decided to suspend Moses from taking further part in the tournament and to send a full report regarding these players to the Indian Hockey Federation the Central India Hockey Association and the Delhi Hockey Association.—A. P.

Cricket In England

LONDON, May 3.

Instead of the usual heralding trumpets the cricket season made a modest beginning with several minor matches in which the London Fire Service, taking a well-earned relation, again stole the limelight by opening the season at Lords, the Cricket Headquarters, against Reading University, who won by seven runs.—Reuter.

But Not In Poland!

Polish National Day Celebrated All Over World

LONDON, May 3.

The one-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Poland's constitution was celebrated by Poles all over the world to-day except in Poland itself where all manifestations of national life have been suppressed

The centre of the celebrations of National Day this year is Britain where are concentrated the Polish Government, Polish Army units and many Polish refugees. Special mass was said early this morning at Westminster Cathedral

The Polish resident, Mr. Rackiewicz, broadcasting last night expressed gratitude and admiration to the British commonwealth and to the American democracy "whose great President puts all the powerful moral and material forces of the United States on the side of justice in this decisive struggle."—Reuter

PROUD TRADITION'S OF POLAND

Churchill's Message On National Day

LONDON, May 3.

Mr. Churchill, broadcasting to the Polish people all over the world on the occasion of the Polish National Day, said that they were right to keep the day as a national holiday because the constitution of 1791 was a pattern when it was framed, of intelligent political thought. Neighbours in those bygone days saw in the adoption of this system the beginning of the regeneration of Poland. They hastened to perpetrate partition of the country before the Polish nation could consolidate its position. The same tragedy, the same crime was repeated in 1939. The Germans became alarmed at the success achieved by the Polish nation in setting its house in order. They saw their aggressive designs would be thwarted by the growth of a strong, independent Polish state. At the time of the brutal German attack, Poland had in the face of tremendous difficulties achieved notable progress during the twenty years of its revived national existence.

A GREAT NATION

"To complete this work of national reconstruction you needed and you hoped for a similiar period of peaceful development. When the call came, Poland did not hesitate; she did not hesitate to risk all the progress she had made rather than compromise her national honour and she showed her spontaneous response with a spirit of national unity and self-sacrifice which has maintained her among the great nations of Europe through all her many trials and tribulations".

UNIVERSAL ADMIRATION.

Mr. Churchill added: "I know from talks I have had with the Poles in Britain how magnificently the mass of the Polish nation answered the appeal to duty in the hour of need. We in this country who are conscious of our strength, built on broad masses of the British nation, appreciate and admire the Polish nation for its noble attitude since the outbreak of the war. Their bearing has won them universal admiration in this country and cast further lustre on the proud traditions of Poland".—Reuter.

Bengal Cabinet Meets

DARJEELING, May 3

The Governor of Bengal accompanied by his personal staff arrived here to-day and presided over a meeting of the Cabinet, the first of the season, at the Darjeeling Secretariat.—United Press.

RASHID ALI BEGS OF NAZI HELP

Britain Asks Iraqi People To Overthrow Mercenaries

Trouble Stirred Up By Axis Propagandists To Exploit Situation

LONDON, May 3.

It is reliably reported in London on Friday night that Rashid Ali, head of the Iraq Government, has applied to Germany for assistance against Great Britain.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent writes:

"The movement in Iraq, which has now culminated in open hostilities with the British forces, is purely military revolt, although some of the student element, as usual in oriental countries, is in the thick of it.

Elements of the Army in Iraq have always been mixed up with politics. Its recent history has been a record of plot and counter-plot organised almost exclusively by army officers.

Many of these outbreaks have been accompanied by bloodshed. Several Ministers have fallen victim to political assassination.

"The people generally are peaceful and law abiding asking only to be left to pursue their commerce and practice their religion without interference.

A section of the army, however, has shown itself to be imbued with swashbuckling ideas and a disturbing megalomania.

The war has furnished an opportunity for German and Italian propagandists to exploit the situation and to stir up feeling against the exceptional position enjoyed by Great Britain under the terms of her Alliance with Iraq, although it is indisputable that the trouble in Iraq cannot be otherwise than an embarrassing development at the present juncture.

"The Iraq army is not large nor particularly formidable. Its peace time formation comprises about 30,000 men with another 15,000 police and gendarmerie".

Overthrow Rashid Ali

The text of the special announcement to the Iraqui people, read out in the Arabic programme of the British broadcasting corporation yesterday afternoon is as follows:—

"People of Iraq, disown Rashid Ali and those few military leaders who for the sake of their own gain, have sought to quarrel with Great Britain and betrayed the interests of your country. Rashid Ali has overthrown Iraq constitution and threatened the life of the lawful Regent, whom he has driven from the country. He is ready to extend the war to Iraq at the bidding of the Axis and will bring untold misery to your country unless he is quickly repudiated.

You desire to live in peace. Overthrow the mercenary intriguers and let law and order reign once more".—Reuter.

OIL WELLS SEIZED IN IRAQ?

(Continued from page 13.)

highly coloured accounts of the military situation in Iraq and also some vivid accounts of alleged disturbances in Palestine.

Since the people in Palestine are well aware that there have been no such disturbances they are receiving the rest of the news broadcast by this station with amusement and incredulity.

Iraquis Open Fire

During the last few days the Iraq Government had posted troops round the British aerodrome at Habbaniyah. Trenches were dug and guns mounted on the edge of the desert plateau overlooking the aerodrome. A request for the withdrawal of these troops was met by the despatch of further forces. Hostilities broke out early on the morning of 2/5 the Iraqi artillery opening fire point blank on the aerodrome.

Habbaniyah is an R.A.F. Training Centre and as a result the aircraft there are largely training machines. The cantonment which housed the Ground Staff and a small guard of Assyrian levies is unfortified.

As regards the Iraqi claims to have occupied oil wells and all aerodromes in the country, it is pointed out that these have always been in Iraqi hands with the single exception of Shaiaba aerodrome near Basra where, so far as is known, no hostile action has been attempted.

REFUGEES ARRIVE IN HAIFA.

British women and children evacuated from Iraq have been arriving here by air since yesterday, says a Haifa message.

Number Of Br. Aircraft Destroyed

LONDON, May 3.

Information received in London from Iraq states that a number of British aircraft were destroyed on the ground and some casualties were sustained. British bombers silenced a number of Iraqi guns firing at the British aerodrome at Habbaniya.

The Iraqi air force unsuccessfully tried to raid the aerodrome on Friday. Shelling restarted this morning and fighting is still in progress.

Nothing is known in London of any thing justifying the Iraqi claim to have repulsed a British attack on Rutbah.

"The story that British tanks were destroyed on the aerodrome there, is certainly untrue."

U. S. Military Observers

WASHINGTON, May 3.

United States Army Officers have been ordered to Baghdad and Teheran, capitals of Iraq and Iran, respectively as military observers. An additional Army Officer has been assigned to similar duties in Ankara.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

TURKISH PRESIDENT WATCHING IRAQ

LONDON, May 3.

President Ineunu of Turkey is being kept informed hour by hour of the situation in Iraq, according to the Lyons radio.

News from German sources and a brief reference to the B. B. C. appeal to the people of Iraq to overthrow Rashid Ali's Government was given by Moscow radio in its news bulletin to-night (Saturday). No comment was made on the situation.—Reuter.

"All Quiet" In Baghdad

LONDON, May 3.

All is quiet in Baghdad, according to information received from the British Ambassador there, Sir Kinahan Cornwallis, it is officially stated in London. While the situation there is tense, no incident has hitherto occurred.—Reuter.

Nazi G. H. Q. Pays A Tribute To Tobruk Defenders

Prisoners And Field Gun Captured; Further Progress In Abyssinia

LONDON, May 3.

The Magnificent way in which the imperial forces in Tobruk are fighting has elicited a tribute in the latest German reports of the action on the night of April 30/May 1 as published by the official German News Agency. The agency says that a stong German attack on the outer defence of Tobruk on the night of April 30 resulted in the penetration of nearly two miles. "The Australian troops offered strong resistance even after the Germans had pushed through and stubbornly attempted to defend isolated dug outs."

The enemy again made a determined effort against the defences of Tobruk on Friday, states a G.H.Q. communique. Although a large number of tanks were employed the British troops held their ground and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Before nightfall, enemy pressure relaxed and no further efforts were made during last night. In the Sollum area, a British mechanised column after making a wide detour surprised a considerable body of the enemy. A number of prisoners were captured together with a field gun. In other sectors in this area, British patrolling activities were continued.

In Abyssinia, further progress has been made in the advance upon Amba Alagi. British columns operating from the north on Friday captured a commanding feature overlooking the main position while a southern column occupied Ualdia fifty miles north of Dessie.

British artillery in Tobruk yesterday (Friday) stopped a further attack by enemy tanks and infantry on new British defence lines. It is learned that the enemy's attack on Thursday, when he lost eleven tanks and suffered casualties, was made from the direction of Acroma and was supported by a considerable number of tanks. The British counter attacked and much fighting ensued inside the perimeter.

Imperial troops have occupied Ualdia fifty miles north of Dessie on the road to Asmara states a communique.

Two hundred native troops were captured at Ualdia. In the southern sector of Abyssinia the British captured a small post at Fike which is an important centre of communication, taking some prisoners and guns. At Dessie further six hundred European and two hundred natives have been captured.—Reuter.

TWO GERMAN BOMBERS DESTROYED

LONDON, May 3.

Two German bombers were destroyed by British fighters and one by anti-aircraft fire during Friday night, says an Air Ministry Communique. Another enemy aircraft was shot down by night fighters over an aerodrome in northern France, making four destroyed during the night. Describing the attack on Merseyside as heavy and lasting for some hours, the Communique says, early reports suggest that the number of casualties may be large and that substant amount of damage was done. An attack was also made on a town in East Anglia where a small number of casualties were caused and a considerable number of houses damaged. Bombs were also dropped at other widely separated points but these did little damage and caused very few casualties.—Reuter.

Four Enemy Planes Destroyed

LONDON, May 3.

German raiders were over the Merseyside again on Friday night. At first the raid was intermittent but later it developed into a fairly heavy one.

North-East coast batteries were also in action when waves of enemy raiders flew from the sea and made inland. Civilians reported that a German bomber had crashed in a wooded area in southern England to-night.

Four German aircraft were destroyed during Friday night over Britain it is learned in London. Three were destroyed by fighters and one by anti-aircraft fire.

The attack on Merseyside lasted several hours and was on a big scale.

An unusual feature was that high explosives were unloaded first and incendiaries afterwards. The anti-aircraft fire was fierce and night fighters were in action.

London had a quiet night without an alert.—Reuter.

GERMAN CONVOY RAIDED

CAIRO, May 3.

The sinking of an enemy destroyer in the Mediterranean and destruction of or damage to many enemy vehicles are recorded in an R.A.F. Middle east communique. R.A.F. fighters and bombers continued harassing the enemy in the western desert yesterday, it says. A convoy near El Adem was heavily raided and many vehicles were set to fire and others damaged. Two Messerschmitts were shot down by fighters in the Tobruk area.

In Abyssinia, South African fighters shot down an Italian plane at Agaro and destroyed another on the ground at Gimma. Enemy trenches and defences were bombed at Debra Tabor, while in the Flagga pass and lake Afsiangi area, considerable damage was caused by direct hits on motor transport parks, stores and convoys and over fifty vehicles were damaged by machinegun fire.

R.A.F. bombers attacked an enemy destroyer and merchantship in the Mediterranean. Three direct hits were registered on the destroyer and one on the merchantship. Subsequent reconnaissance proved that both had sunk. A junkers eightyeight was destroyed by anti-aircraft fire on the night of 30/4 from all the operations one of our aircraft is missing.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Over Germany

BERLIN, May 3.

Strong forces of the R. A. F. flew into Northern Germany last night, states the German Official News Agency, and dropped incendiary and high-explosive bombs in various places.—Reuter.

"HEAVY" ATTACK ON HAMBURG

LONDON, May 3.

The attack on Hamburg by R.A.F. bombers was "heavy" states the Air Ministry. Extensive damage was caused and large fires were seen in industrial areas round the docks. Other aircraft again attacked "Emden" and oil stores at Rotterdam. During daylight yesterday two enemy supply ships of about five thousand tons were attacked off the Dutch coast. One was set on fire and the other is believed to have been sunk outright. Four aircraft are missing from these operations.

A second German bomber was shot down by anti-aircraft fire last night making a total of five destroyed during the night.—Reuter.

THIS LOAN vs. TAXES BUSINESS!

Prof. V. K. R. V Rao Reviews A Month In War Finance

Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao in a recent broadcast speech said:—

It is the purpose of this talk to give you a brief review of some of the principal events that have occurred in the economic world during this month. I must warn you that I shall be interpreting the phrase "month" in a fairly liberal sense—and my account shall concern itself mainly with what has been happening in our own country.

To begin with, let me go back to the last month, when Sir Jeremy Raisman introduced his third war budget: He estimated the deficit for the current financial year at Rs. 20 crores and proposed to meet one-third of this deficit by new taxes and two-third by loans. The new taxes included an increase in the surcharge on income tax, an increase in the rate of the Excess Profit Tax, a new excise duty on pneumatic tyres and tubes and a 100 per cent rise in the excise duty on matches.

THIS LOAN VS. TAXES BUSINESS.

The imposition of this additional taxation led to the emergence of the old controversy of loans vs. taxes which always figures in the discussions on war finance in most countries; and many leaders of commerce and industry in India pleaded for the financing of the deficit by loans. Without going into technical details, I should like to give you a brief explanation of this loans vs. taxes business because the war has not yet ended and this question remains therefore a live issue in Indian economics. The effect of both loans and taxes is in one sense exactly the same; If the loans are subscribed from savings, they result in a transfer of purchasing power from the citizens to the Government and both must lead to a reduction in the consumption and, therefore, in the production of non-military goods and services. As far as current economic life is concerned the civilians get less to eat, less to wear and generally speaking less to spend; and the Government gets the purchasing power thus released by the reduction in civilian consumption. But there is a vital difference from the point of view of the future viz. in the case of taxes, the transfer of purchasing power is outright and the civilian has no claims to make in the future upon the revenues of Government; in the case of loans, the transfer of purchasing power is only temporary, the Government promising to return it at some defined future date and in the meanwhile paying interest on the amount borrowed. This means that the post-war generation has to pay extra taxes for meeting the interest and depreciation charges on the war loans.

DANGER OF LOAN ECONOMY.

Loans, therefore, only mean postponement of the tax burden, not its elimination. When people tell you that taxes mean burden on trade and industry and that loans do not, do not believe them. Loans only shift the burden on to your children and it is not quite fair that our children should pay for our follies. The case against loans is not merely ethical; there is another danger attendant upon loan economy. Then a loan is raised, while purchasing power is made available to Government, there need be no corresponding reduction in the civilian's purchasing power, for the civilian may subscribe to the loan by borrowing from the banks. This means that the total purchasing power is increased and consequently there will be every danger of inflation. I, therefore, warn the public against being influenced by propaganda in favour of loans as against taxes for financing the war effort.

PUBLIC PSYCHOLOGY.

The listener may at this stage turn round and say that I have proved too much. According to me, he may say, there should be no loans at all in war economy. But I do not mean that. You cannot do without loans in war finance, but this is because the public even in the most patriotic countries is not prepared to pay taxes beyond a limit, while it does not mind postponing its consumption to the future. It is this peculiar public psychology that necessitates the raising of loans and also gives them such an important place, but this does not justify the argument of the business community that there should be no war taxes at all.

The ideal solution is to have a method of raising money which will on the one hand reduce the spending power of the public as taxes do and on the other hand allow them to cash in on this absention in the future as loans do; and this is precisely what the British war Budget for the current year proposes to do. A sum of £300 million is sought to be raised by Sir Kingsley Wood by taxing the public and crediting them with its proceeds, the credits to become operative after the end of the war. I strongly commend this scheme to the Indian public as one worthy of adoption in our next budget.

* * * *

INDO BURMA PACT.

The second important thing that has happened this month in the world of Indian economy is the conclusion of the Indo-Burma Trade Pact. You know that Burma is now a separate country as far as we are concerned and negotiations with Burma for a trade agreement have been proceeding for a long time. These negotiations have been concluded at last and I must say that they have been concluded more in Burma's favour than in ours. Under the new agreement, the Indian and Burman Governments are at liberty to impose tariff duties, subject to the reciprocal concession that their general tariff rates would give preference to the goods of India or Burma, as the case may be, of 10 per cent against Empire and 15 per cent against foreign goods. Broken rice and timber—two of Burma's principal exports to India—are placed on the free list, while raw jute and jute manufactures exported to Burma are exempted from the Indian export duty. Moreover, the questions of Indian emigrants and the status of Indian settlers in Burma have been left unsolved and, unlike in the case of Ceylon, a solution of these questions was not made a condition precedent to the conclusion of a Trade Agreement.

One fails to understand why this should have been the case. When Burmese exports to India are nearly 2 1|2 times her imports from India and our bargaining position is so strong. But all the same, it is certainly not bad politics and even not bad economics to be generous to a neighbour with whom we have had such intimate relations as Burma; and I am sure this generosity will not fail to have its effect on Burma's future treatment of the Indian question. Talking of Burma. I welcome the recent decision of the British Government to link up that country with China by rail. Burma is our eastern frontier and with an avaricious Japan it is good that more links are being established with the eastern arsenal of the freedom-loving spirit that is China.

* * * *

BUDGET SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

The budget session of the Indian Legislative Assembly has been of considerable interest to students of Indian economy. The Commerce Member's statement regarding the setting up of a Committee to tackle the problems of post-war industrial reconstruction in India was most welcomed and though details are not available it is hoped that the terms of reference of this Committee will be sufficiently comprehensive to include consideration of a planned programme of economic development for the country. It is also hoped that early opportunity will be taken to revise our fiscal policy wih a view to hastening industrial development. It may not be correct to say that we should "industrialise or perish"; but it is certainly true to assert "industrialise or be for ever doomed to a low standard of life."

Unfortunately the attitude of the Indian Government towards speeding up of industrialisation cannot be described as very satisfactory, particularly their attitude towards the plans for setting up an automobile industry in India. It is also a matter of regret that the Bombay Government were not willing to follow up the idea of their Congress predecessors to help in locating this very important industry in the Bombay Province. I am, however, glad that Mr. Walchand Hirachand has persisted in his efforts and an Indian automobile industry will soon be an accomplished fact of Indian economy.

The beginnings of a ship building industry in Vizagapatam and the opening up of large export markets for Indian textiles are lso welcome features of the new developments that are taking place in Indian industry and trade. The activities of the Industrial Research Utilisation Committee are now assuming a practically useful shape and an 'ad hoc' committee is to be appointed to advise the Research Utilisation Committee in the selection of the concern or concerns which will utilise the research scheme. The proposal of the Committee to start a Journal for Indian Industries is a welcome measure and will fill a long felt gap in Indian economic literature.

I should also like to draw my listener's attention to the Handloom Fact Finding Committee which is presided over by Dr. P. J. Thomas. This Committee is entrusted with the task of finding out the economic facts relating to the handloom weaving industry and suggesting measures for the regulation of its relations with the mill industry. The Committee has just issued a very comprehensive questionnaire and its further activities are awaited with interest.

* * * *

PROBLEM OF LOST MARKETS

I shall conclude my brief review by turning to the dismal side of this month in economics. The agricultural position still shows no signs of improvement and the problem of lost markets is still awaiting solution. Cotton, groundnuts, hides and skins, these lead the decline and unless something is done to relieve, the distress of the Indian peasant, there may be trouble. I believe the Commerce Member has this question in hand but as the problem is complex there is delay in finding a solution. I can only hope that before the next month is over, something will have been done to redress the balance and give the Indian peasant at least a little of the prosperity of which he is so badly in need.

NAZI MOVE TO GRAB FINNISH NICKEL MINES

BERLIN, May 3.

The Nazis are trying to get control of the nickel mines at Petsamo, in northern Finland which were wrecked during the fighting in Finland eighteen months ago.

The German Foreign Office announces that negotiations are going on with the "partners in the mines", presumably Finland and Russia, as it is understood that the mines were taken over by the Finnish State from Anglo-Canadian interests after the Russo-Finnish war and the Soviet is said to have claimed a controlling interest.—Reuter.

ANTI-NAZI FEELING IN BELGIUM

LONDON, May 3.

German sentries have instructions to fire on any person, man woman or child writing on the walls of buildings occupied by troops in Liege, according to an announcement by the Free Belgian News Agency. Posters giving warning of this are torn down and inscriptions hostile to the Germans cover the walls of towns and villages throughout Belgium. Posters containing anti-British propaganda are similarly torn down and acts of sabotage are continuous and widespread.

The same News Agency reports the existence of an organisation for concealing British soldiers which must have much in common with the famous organisation of Nurse Cavell. Thirteen men and women have just been sentenced to terms varying from one to eight years for failing to hand over to the Germans troops for whom they were seeking.

DIFFERENCES EXIST, BUT NO CIVIL WAR

Light On Chiang-"Red" Relations

CHUNGKING, (By Mail).

Commenting on the relations between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, Mr. Frank W Price, well-known American missionary of Chengtu, stated in a radio broadcast here that difference exists between the two sides but no civil war is possible.

"China is united and treads on the path of democracy", he said. No dictatorship can hold back the tide of democracy in the present area. He regarded the People's Political Council as the future basis of a Parliament.—(I. N. A.)

Torn Down And Trampled

Nazi Flag Insulted In Mexico

LONDON, May 3.

The Nazi flag from the German Consulate in the Mexican port of "Vera Cruz," was torn down and burned by Mexican workers taking part in May Day procession, says the Mexico City correspondent of the Independent French Agency. "Down with Hitler, the people's murderer", cried the workers as they burned the flag.

The German liner "Orinoco", lying at Tampico, after several vain attempts to run the British blockade, has been systematically sabotaged by the German crew, according to a high Mexican Navy Official, says the correspondent.

THAI-INDO-CHINA TREATY IMMINENT

TOKYO, May 3.

Complete agreement on all points and technical matters was reached after fifty days' negotiations, says the Domei Agency, announcing the probability of a treaty between Thailand and the French Indo-China being signed next week.—Reuter.

"PAKISTAN" FORFEITED

KARACHI, May 3.

Opining that it constitutes a "prejudicial report" under the Defence of India Rules His Excellency the Governor of Sind has forfeited to His Majesty all copies of "Pakistan or Islamland" a booklet issued by Mohamud Yusuf Yakub of Karachi.—A. P.

MAY DAY IN KARACHI

KARACHI, May 1.

Resolutions urging amelioration of the conditions of labour and appealing to workers of the world to promote solidarity in their ranks were passed at a meeting in observance of May Day.—A. P.

KRIPALANI IN WARDHA

WARDHA. May 3.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. arrived here this afternoon.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad interviewed Seth Jamnalal this morning in Nagpur jail.

Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mian Iftikaruddin drove in the afternoon to Sevagram to see Gandhiji.—A. P.

SEKSARIA COLLEGE RECOGNISED BY GOVT.

NAGPUR, May 3.

It is learnt that the Govindram Seksaria Commerce College has been recognised by Government for five years.—A. P.

Raw Cotton Situation

Bombay: May 3.

Messrs. Bruel and Co. state:—

Interest in the forward market this week has been largely concentrated on the activities of Khelawallahs who continue to exploit the situation arising out of the scarcity of cotton possessing qualities required in order to comply with the terms of Broach contract. With a difference of Rs. 30 between May and July/August contracts, the former is likely to attract very heavy tenders, but unless the mills are prepared to part with their purchases of selected cotton the quantity which Khelawallahs will have to weigh over is not likely to exceed 50,000 bales and as it is rumoured that they are prepared to take up 1,50,000 bales, heavy tenders are not likely to affect their plans unless the surveyors and the members of the appeal committee simultaneously begin to take a more lenient view of what is fair average staple this season.

Whatever the outcome of this ill-timed piece of manipulation, the fact is that it has reduced business to a mere trickle and has thus proved to be definitely harmful to the trade as a whole. We feel that we are on the eve of important developments connected with the War and that the outlook for Indian cotton as a whole is deteriorating. Holders will do well to meet a demand when it exists and keep their stocks hedged, for the latter purpose we recommend new crop contracts for varieties which could normally be safely hedged in the July/August Broach contract.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-55	18-10
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-30	20-15
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-30	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-25	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-48	9-00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

South African Troops For Western Desert

AIR FORCE ON WAY TO EGYPT; "SITUATION MIGHT BE DANGEROUS" WARNS SMUTS

CAPETOWN, May 3.

In response to a request from the British Government, South African troops will be sent from Abyssinia to the western desert, announced General Smuts, the South African Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief in the South African Assembly to-day.

General Smuts declared that a part of the South African Air Force was already on the way to Egypt. "We are going to use our troops in Egypt and take part in that campaign to the fullest of our resources. The setback which has been suffered by British forces in Libya presents us with a task with which we shall have to grapple. Under these circumstances the British authorities asked us as soon as our troops can be released from the Abyssinian campaign that we should go to their assistance. The Government has agreed to do so. A portion of our air force is already on the move to Egypt."

DANGEROUS POSITION.

The Abyssinian campaign was practically at an end, said General Smuts. The South African troops deserved the country's gratitude for their great work there and great thanks were due to the way they had been led in the field by General Cunningham.

Referring to Greece, General Smuts said that he could not see in the situation which faced Britain in the Balkans and Greece how she could have done otherwise than she did. "There is no doubt that if the enemy were to get control of Egypt, from their grip on north Africa, the position for us might be a most dangerous one."

"DON'T BE TOO SURE."

General Smuts warned the country not to be too sure of the situation in South Africa. He added: "We have seen in the last few days a statement by authoritative quarters in Japan apparently inspired from official sources laying down that even Australia will be under the future control of Japan. When we see that a situation of this kind is developing in the Far East and the greatest country in the world, the United States is feeling that she is in serious danger and training all resources to prepare not to fight for the British Empire but to defend its own interests—we are warned not to be too sure of our own situation here in South Africa."

MUSLIM LEADERS GAGGED IN KASHMIR

(From Our Correspondent)

SRINAGAR, (By Mail).

Three Muslim leaders of Jammu have been served with notices under Section 108 A Criminal Procedure Code, by the District Magistrate, Jammu, ordering them to keep themselves confined in the Tehsil of Jammu for a period of six months and prohibiting them from delivering any public speech during this period of six months.

They are Sardar Gauhar Rahman, a member of the State Assembly, Mr. Allah Rakha Sagar, Municipal Commissioner, and Mallick Gulam Hussain.

This action is reported to have been taken by the District Magistrate in connection with the speeches made by them on April 18 at Jammu.

It may be recalled that a huge meeting of the Muslims was held on that day to protest against the Government orders giving equal recognition to Devnagri and Persian scripts in schools. They demanded that the Devnagri script should not be taught as alternative script in the schools.

IMPERIALISM DECLINING!

American Supporters Of Britain Issue Manifesto

The following cable has been received from London:—

How the people of Britain and America are getting more and more "mixed up together" is shown by two significant developments just reported from the U.S. The first is the formation of a "Union of Democratic Action" headed by the well-known Christian philosopher, Reinhold Neibuhr, and including the heads of practically all progressive Trade Union groups in the country as well as educators, journalists, publishers and theologists, many of whom were formerly pacifists or isolationists.

IMPERIALISM WEAKENED IN ENGLAND.

The words with which the committee of this organisation announces its programme are significant. Advocating full aid for Britain, it declares "despite England's long record as an imperialist power, it is criminal folly to assume that there is nothing to choose between a British and German victory. The absolute necessity for a British victory need not be argued on the principle of lesser evil. The vital fact is that England offers hope for progress while Germany offers black terror. The imperialist elements in Britain have weakened, while democratic and labour forces have been strengthened. Defeat left France in the hands of reactionaries and scoundrels.

TOWARDS UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

"From all recent indications victory would leave England in the hands of its people and therein lies the hope for Europe's future. We seek a peace that moves towards a United States of Europe."

The second development is the formation of a committee of leading educationalists and church leaders of all denominations which already has organisations in 29 states to encourage young people in schools and colleges in America to do something on their own account for the young people of Britain."—Reuter.

Raid Proof Structures For War Factories

SIMLA, May 3.

Provincial Governments have been empowered to require that all factories which may be constructed in future should contain such structural features as will reduce to the minimum the damage that can be done to them by attack from the air, states a 'communique.'

It is not intended that wide use should be made of these powers in respect of new constructions; on the contrary their use will be confined to new factories of real importance to the war effort or to the economy of the country.—A. P

PIR PAGARO SIGNS CONGRESS PLEDGE

KARACHI, May 3.

Pir Pagaro, an influential Muslim religious head with over a million followers is understood to have undertaken to enrol over five thousand persons among his followers as Congressmen.

This undertaking is said to have been given by the Pir who has already signed the Congress pledge when he gave an interview to Lala Menghraj, (M.L.A.)

It is learnt that Pir Pagaro intends to open a Congress Office in his village and a Khadi Centre to encourage the handloom industry.—A P.

INDUS WATER DISPUTE

KARACHI, May 3.

The Indus Water Tribunal appointed by the Central Government to adjudicate the dispute between the Punjab and Sind over the question of withdrawals is likely to commence sitting at Delhi during September.

It had been arranged that the Tribunal would sit in Simla from the middle of June but, it is understood, postponement was sought by both the parties on the ground that they had not completed their investigations and were, therefore, not ready with their briefs.—A. P.

Fire In Japanese Firm

KARACHI, May 3.

A fire broke out in the sample room of a local Japanese firm, when about seven hundred packages of sample cotton were destroyed, while the cotton racks, the ceiling, doors and windows were charred.

Another fire broke out in an optician's store damaging goods valued at over Rs. 50,000.—A. P.

Two Killed In Lorry Accident

KARACHI, May 3.

Two persons were killed and two others were seriously injured when a municipal lorry met with an accident along Maurypur road tonight. The lorry was returning to the city after supplying water to the residents at salt pans.—A. P.

AREA IN MEDITERRANEAN "DANGEROUS TO SHIPPING"

Extended By British Admiralty

LONDON, April 28.

"The Times" Naval Correspondent comments:

The area in the Mediterranean declared "dangerous to shipping" by the British Admiralty which since February has covered only the central part of that sea—roughly from Sardinia as far east as Benghazi—has now been extended to cover the whole of the Adriatic, Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean west of a line drawn from Egypt to Asia Minor outside Turkish territorial waters. The line runs from a point on the Egyptian coast 100 miles west of Alexandria to the coast of Anatolia just over 100 miles east of Rhodes.

This announcement does not mean that the whole of the area so proclaimed has been or will be mined.

But it does cover the possibility that mines may be laid anywhere in it without further notice and it implies that merchant shipping traversing it, except under instructions which can be obtained from the British Naval Authorities, is liable to be treated as hostile and to be subjected to all dangers that hostile shipping runs in those waters.

Combay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Vaishakh Sud 8, 1997
Muslim : Rabi-ul-Akhar 6, 1360
Parsi : Adar 2, 1310
Hightide : 4-30, 17-36
Lowtide : 10-30, —
Sunrise : 6h. 10m.
Sunset : 7h. 2m.

GITA CLASS—Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on 'Bhagawat Geeta' at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

A RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI—Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on 'The Teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa' to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

VIDYADAINI SABHA—The spescial general meeting of the Vidyadaini Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Messrs. Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Murzban Road, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE—Mr. G. L. Vaidya will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m (S.T.).

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE BUILDING—The opening ceremony of the People's Insurance Company's building on Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Mr. K. F Nariman will open the building.

LECTURE ON 'BHAGWAT GEETA'—Mr. M. R. Gopalcharya, founder of the Vani Vihar Vidyalaya will deliver a public lecture on 'Geeta' at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) in Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Merzellow Building, Dadar, Bombay, (B. B. and C. I. Railway).

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE, MATUNGA—A discourse in Kannada on the life and works of Sri Shankaracharya by Messrs. B. C. Rao and K. V. Raman, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the N. K. E. S. Kannada School, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga, G. I. P.

CORPORATION MEETING ON TUESDAY—His Worship the Mayor proposes to call a meeting of the Corporation on Tuesday, the 6th May 1941, at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.), in addition to the meeting of the Corporation called for Monday, the 5th May 1941.

SHANKAR JAYANTI AT MATUNGA—The following is the programme to-day (Sunday) : 8 a.m. to noon. Ekadasha Rudra and Vasordhara Homa. 4 p.m. Procession. 8 to 9 p.m. Lecture (in Hindi) by His Holiness Shree Jagadguru on "Sanatana Dhrma Mahima". 9 p.m. Prize distribution Anugraha Sree Mukam to Shree Mylapore R. Subramaniya Sastrigal, Concluding speech by His Holiness Shree Jagadguru.

THANA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION, MARIAN ACADEMY—The Thana Catholic Association will hold the Marian Academy in the compound of St. John the Baptist's Church, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. under the distinguished patronage and in the immediate presence of His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Thomas D. Roberts, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay. The following will address the Academy : Mr. J. V. Pimenta, Mr. P. A. Pimenta, Mr. Jos. Alex. Dias, Mr. Vincent Rebello, Miss Mary Varel, Miss Bertha Pereira and Miss Mary Remedios. Before the Academy an Address on behalf of the members of the Association will be presented to His Grace. All are cordially invited.

THUNDER-SHOWERS AND RAIN

Heat Wave Continues In N. W. F. P. & Punjab

POONA : May 3.

Thunder-rain has been widespread in Assam and local in Bengal. A few thunder-showers occurred in Kashmir, Mysore, Madras and the Deccan, while a few thunderstorms are reported from Orissa, East United Provinces, South-east Madras and East Central Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall are : Mymensingh 3 inches; Cherrapunji 2; Jalpaiguri 1 1/2; Dibrugarh, Calcutta and Darjeeling 1 each; Chittagong 3/4; Tezpur, Dhubri and Rentichintala 1/2 each; Gauhati, Shillong, Cox's Bazar, Dinajpur and Sonamarg 1/4 each.

The heat wave still continues in the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab, where temperature was 9 to 13 deg. Fahrenheit above normal.

Forecast until the evening of the 4th :—Thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Assam, local in North and South-east Bengal and will occur at a few stations in South-West Bengal and the extreme North of the country. A few thunderstorms are also likely in Orissa, Mysore and Madras Deccan. No large changes in temperatures are expected. —A. P.

The total mortality in Baroda, during the week ended 26-4-41, was 118 which is 13 more than the last week, and the death rate registered was 40.7 on the census population of 1931.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Night Train to Munich". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Hudson's Bay". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Strawberry Blonde". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Conquest of the Air". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Bulldog Sees It Through" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Zindagi". Daily at 4 30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 3-30 p.m. only. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 3 30 p.m. only.
CHITRA—"Matlabi Dunia". Daily at 1, 5 45 and 9 45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Shejari". Daily at 3-30 p.m. only.
EDWARD—"Typhoon". Daily at 4, 6 30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA—The Emergency Council of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha considered the present situation. The Council decided to issue an appeal to the Hindus for financial support The reports from the volunteers committee to be considered. Arrangements have been made to keep two lorries, to take the passengers from stations to their destination. Legal help is being given as announced before. It is the desire of the Council that cases of stranded and needy persons are reported to the Council.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged : Rs. 55,49,280-1-2.

For Lord Mayor's Relief Fund : Rs. 220 the Girl Guides of Bombay Province.

For the R.A.F. : Rs. 774-1-3 through the Treasury Officer, Satara; Rs. 700 the Girl Guides of Bombay Province; Rs. 401-8 the staff of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd. (further donation); Rs. 250 Seth Hargovandas Jeevandas, J.P. (monthly); Rs. 247 the Employees of Messrs. Caltex (India) Ltd. (monthly); Rs. 216 the Bombay Club Tankard Circle (10th instalment); Rs. 207-10 the staff of the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd. (for March and April); Rs. 100 the staff of Messrs. Longmans Green and Co., Ltd. (for March and April); Mr. John H. Klein (monthly); Dr. H. T. Sorley, C.I.E., I.C.S. (monthly); Rs. 94 5 the Judges and Members of the Staff in Thana and Bombay Suburban District (for March and April); Rs. 70-4 the European and Indian Staff of Messrs. Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd. (monthly); Rs. 60 the Staff of Messrs. W. T. Suren and Co. (monthly); Rs. 50 Mr. G. T. Gillespie (monthly).

For Armoured Carriers for Indian Army : Rs. 774-1-3 through the Treasury Officer, Satara; Rs. 401-8 the Staff of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd. (further donation); Rs. 250 Seth Hargovandas Jeevandas, J.P. (monthly); Rs. 207-10 the staff of the British India General Insurance Co. Ltd. (for March and April); Rs. 94-5 the Judges and Members of the Staff in Thana and Bombay Suburban District (for March and April); Rs. 70-4 the European and Indian Staff of Messrs. Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd. (monthly).

For Families of H. M. Australian Soldiers : Rs. 50 Mr. Padam D. Jejeebhoy.

For Families of H. M. Newzeland Soldiers : Rs. 50 Mr. Padam D. Jejeebhoy.

For Indian Red Cross : Rs. 100 the staff of the West End Watch Co., Bombay, (monthly); The West End Watch Co., Bombay, (monthly); Rs. 65-4 the staff of Messrs. Ciba (India) Ltd. (further donation).

For Families of Indian Fighting Forces : Rs. 2 592-9 the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association Ltd., being the net proceeds of the gate takings of the exhibition hockey match between All-India and Bombay played on 3rd April 1941; Rs. 477-12 the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association Ltd., being the full amount of the gate takings of the exhibition hockey match between Bombay and Poona played on 2nd March 1941; Rs. 50 Mr. Padam D. Jejeebhoy.

For Families of H. M. British Soldiers and Sailors : Rs. 50 Mr. Padam D. Jejeebhoy.

Grand total on Saturday : Rs. 55,58,800-13-8.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3rd May, 1941 :—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.022 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.7 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 90.2 deg. (0.2 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 77.1 deg. (0.7 below normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E S E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hr.
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 69 mls.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 14 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) T.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3/5/1941.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.4 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.04 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

OOTY RACES

Evans Scores Double

Ootacamund, May 3

Following are to-day's race results :—

GRIFFIN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr R C R Hill and Mrs T Pill's WET-NIGHT 8-8 M O'Neale ... 1
Miss P Clarke's PALOCK 7-5 Peacock 2
Mrs N T Bewes' INDIANIROSE 8-1 Evans ... 3
Mrs J H Mauhal's PEACE TREATY 8-0 H McQuade ... 4

BEGINNERS PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs
Mr C K Samarapuri Chetty's LUCKY LAD 9-12 J O'Neale ... 1
Mrs E Greig's SALAMAN AL ZAMAN 7-12 Raffaele ... 2
Mr R Nallathambi's NATIONAL IRAQ 8-4 Evans ... 3
Mrs K M Kelso's MARZUQAL MULUK 8-7 M O'Neale ... 4
All ran.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 8/8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 11/8.

STANLEY PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mrs N Hickies' MARCIAN 9-4 Evans ... 1
Mr A W Molony's BROTHER OFFICER 9-1 A Clarke ... 2
Mr G Elliot's BACHELOR BELLE 7 9 Elliot ... 3
Mr M Ibrahim's SCHOOL QUAD 9-0 Raffaele ... 4
All ran.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 13. Places Rs. 7/8. and Rs. 8

MADRAS PLATE—Distance 7 1/2 furlongs.
Mr S W Edward's DESERT DAWN 7-5 Shanker ... 1
Mr G M Mullick's LOVELOCK 8-10 Evans 2
Mr W R Elliot's TOM COBLEY 9-1 Elliott ... 3
Mr K Bauns' BUZBURY 9-4 Raffaele ... 4
Not run : Royal Link, and Egyptian Ruler.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 8//8 and Rs. 7/8.

ARCOT PLATE—Distance 6 1/2 furlongs.
Mr E Dara Cowasjee's NEW LUCK 8 6 Jabbar ... 1
Mr Haji Ahmed Salloo's ALMUNTASIR 8-10 Carr ... 2
Mr G M Hasan Ali's SAYID BEG 8 3 Elliott ... 3
Mr C K Samarapuri Chetty's HASSUN PASHA 8-7 Evans ... 4
All ran.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 16. Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 16/8

TAJ PLATE—Distance 7 1/2 furlongs.
Mr Daud Mohamed Abadi's MUSAID AL KHAIR 9-7 Evans ... 1
Mr K Vadivelu's SHALAN PASHA 7-10 Elliott ... 2
Mr C P Chetty's PROSPERITY 7-7 Shanker ... 3
Mr Hamad Mahomed's PRESCOT 7-10 A Clarke ... 4
Tote paid : Win Rs. 44/8. Places Rs. 13. Rs. 14 and Rs. 16.
Double event three tickets Rs. 291 each.

B. S. P. C. A. And Animals' Hospital

ACTIVITIES FOR 1939-40 REVIEWED AT BIENNIAL MEETING

The biennial ordinary general meeting of the members of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals was held at the office of the Institutions at Petit Building, Hornby Road, Fort. on Wednesday evening, when Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, President of the Society, was in the chair; and about 20 other members were present.

The President moved the adoption of the consolidated Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the years 1939 and 1940 and referred to the several points of importance contained therein, particularly the loss sustained by the Institutions by the death of the late Mr. V. P. Vaidya during the period under review, the handsome contributions received as usual from the Cotton and Grain Merchants of the city, the substantial improvements made in the old buildings of the hospital, and the additions of new buildings recently erected in the compound thereof, at a total cost of roughly Rs. 50,000 and, finally, the provision of a Travelling Motor Dispensary for free veterinary service in the suburbs and the neighbouring districts of Bombay.

The Report was adopted unanimously. Other resolutions reappointing the President, the General and Executive Committees, the solicitor, the architect and the auditors were thereafter unanimously passed.

An extraordinary general meeting convened for the purpose of appointing Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo as a Trustee in place of the late Mr. Vaidya was held immediately after, when the necessary resolution in that behalf was also unanimously passed.

Bombay Flying Club's Activities

The following activities during the month of April 1941, of the Bombay Flying Club, Ltd., are reported :—

Flying time for the month amounted to 200 hrs. 35 mts The first batch of Air Force candidates were called up to the Initial Training School, Lahore and they left Bombay on the 12th. The second batch reported on the Flt/Lt. Middleton, Inspecting Officer, R.A.F., visited the Club on the 26th and 27th. He flew with all the candidates under training and carried out a thorough and systematic inspection of the Club.

The following new members joined the Club for their Pilots' "A" licence training : Mr. D. D. Batliwalla, Mr. J. J. Gazdar, Mr. P. R. Patkar, Mr. B. Mahagaonkar.

Mr. S. A. K. Plumley continued his training for his "A" licence and Mr. F. A. Sharpe completed all his flying tests and technical examinations for the issue of Pilot's "A" licence.

Major F. J. H. Nelson carried out a return Cross-country flight to Poona. Mr. A. C. P. Wadia, Mr. J. R. Taleyarkhan, Mr. C. D. Batliwalla, and Mr. E. A. Brodie flew during the week ends. Mr. J. R. Taleyarkhan renewed his "A" licence.

Mr. D. N. Bunsha and Mr. K. Vishwanath of Tata Airways Ltd. hired the Club's Moth to carry out the required Night Flying for the renewal of their Pilot's "B" licences.

Nadkarni Cup

Y. M. C. A. HELD TO DRAW

W. I. A. A. Staff Fail To Win After Two-Goal Lead

A fairly large crowd turned out at the Cooperage on Saturday evening to witness the trial of strength between the Y. M. C. A., holders and the W. I. A. A. Staff, the winners of the Bengal Club Cup League for the last two seasons, in third round engagement in the Nadkarni Cup Tournament. They were treated to on excellent exhibition of football The match ended in a draw, each side scoring twice.

The Automobilemen took their opponents completely by surprise by scoring two goals in the first six minutes. Swamy their right winger and Mohomed, centre-forward, booked the two points from close quarters without giving Oliveira, the Y. M C. A. custodian any chance. Spurred by this sudden reverse, the Young Men marshalled their forces and made repeated attacks on the opposite goal. Although they were very near their opponents' goal-mouth on many occasions they could not pierce the target. The W. I. A. A. crossed over with a lead of two goals.

The Young Men pursued their attacking operations with greater vigour and concentration after the re-start and within five minutes they were rewarded with a goal. Shakoor, their centre-forward, was responsible for it. Encouraged by this success, they increased their pressure and brought matters to a level, Shakoor doing the trick again. Thereafter there was a keen struggle for supremacy between the rival parties. But neither side could find the net again

The match was played at a hot pace right though, the Y. M. C. A. having the larger share of the exchanges. With the inclusion of several outstanding players from the Bombay Muslims and other clubs, the W. I. A. A. were expected to outrun the Y. M. C. A. who have lost some of their old hands. But the run of play showed that the Young Men will still take a lot of beating. These teams will meet again on Tuesday when another great battle may be expected

Result:—
Y. M. C. A. ..... 2 goals.
W. I. A. A. Staff ..... 2 goals.

TEAMS.

Y. M. C. A.: Oliveira; Alexander and Moolay; Ramnath, Francis and Jayaram; Jesudian, Bhima Rao, Shakoor, S. Charles and Biswas.

W. I. A. A. Staff: Abdulla; Islam and Govind; Patrick, Narayan and Chandar; Swamy, Bhupatty, Mohomed, Doray and Dhakuram.

Referee: Ridley.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-30 p.m.—St. Francis vs. Central Bank.

All Blues Beat Madras United Club

MADRAS, May 3.

By two goals to one the "All Blues" from Bangalore defeated the Rain Bow Club from Vellore in the third round of the Madras United Club Gold Cup Hockey Tournament this evening.

Full time came with the issue still undecided with a goal each. Extra time was played and the "All Blues" scored the winning goal in the last minute of the game.—A. P.

BRITAIN DEMANDS INDIA SETTLEMENT

Growing Impatience With Amery

LONDON, May 2.

"The growing impatience" of the people of Great Britain was expressed by Sir George Schuster winding up a debate initiated by the East India Association, London, to-day on the present Indian political situation

"The growing impatience" of the people of Great Britain was expressed by Sir George Schuster winding up a debate initiated by the East India Association, London. to-day on the present Indian political situation.

The public here, he declared, felt that their sincere feelings of friendship for the Indian people and their keen desire to end the political deadlock in India to get on with the war was not being "put across" adequately

Other speakers urged Mr. Amery or a Parliamentary Committee to go to India immediately to study the Indian mental approach to the political problems

Opening the debate Sir George Schuster said he would like to see the whole political position reviewed and put in an absolutely frank way to the Indian public something like this first, we beg of you to realise that we and you are in a desperate emergency fighting for survival We appeal to all public-spirited men to come forward and help.

Secondly we desire intensely to find a clear way to making Indians masters in their own house in complete equality with ourselves and other members of the commonwealth.

SMALL CONFERENCE PROPOSED

"We think the best way of reaching an agreement. getting away from mere communal issues, would be to have a small conference, mainly attended by representatives of States and Provinces to formulate a draft plan to be ratified by a larger Constituent Assembly. A general amnesty would be declared. When a provisional agreement is reached, Britain would then play her part and steps towards actually inaugurating the new constitutional regime might be taken while the war is still going on, but we must ask you to face realities.

The present war is a world struggle and may take a long time to end and, therefore. do not ask us now to promise precise constitutional forms for India or put a time limit on such promises as we cannot foretell what the postwar conditions will be. What we do ask you is to join with us now in defeating Hitlerism and join with us thereafter in reshaping the world. If you will cooperate with us in that sort of spirit, we pledge ourselves to meet you as friends and collaborators in complete equality.

REQUEST TO CHURCHILL

That, said Sir George Schuster. was his idea of the spirit of approach to the Indian people. He thought if the Prime Minister could put such a message in his eloquent inspiring phrases, indeed it might have a transforming effect on the Indian situation.

Sardar Yusuff Ali said if the Viceroy brought Indian political leaders together and assured them that the conclusions reached would be implemented by Britain, much could be achieved because the Indian public would insist on a Conference and the British public would insist on redemption of promise.

"SATISFY INDIA."

Mr. Arthur Moore declared this was no time for Conferences. There was in India a sense of frustration because the Indians felt that they were not pulling their weight in the war, which was not their fault, because they were prevented from doing so by the existing form of Government in India. There should be, added Mr. Moore, a new Viceroy's Government formed in which Lord Linlithgow should get the best war cabinet he can possibly obtain. He should send for the right men whether they are in prison or not and say to them 'I need your help.' He would get it. Mr. Moore referring to the war effort of the Empire said. that the Indian people could and would do much more with their unlimited supply of soldiers, labour and raw materials.

Dr. RAO SPEAKS FOR LEADERS

Dr. Raghavendra Rao speaking of the imprisoned leaders said that Indians thought of the character and status of individuals and not whether it was legally right or wrong to incarcerate them and could not believe men of their calibre should be locked up. He declared that India was wholeheartedly in the war, elated by the success of her troops in North Africa and appealed to Mr. Amery to remove "the miasma of political mistrust."

Sir Atul Chatterjee agreed with Mr. Moore and said that India would be solidly behind the Viceroy's Government of the best men available for the prosecution of the war effort.—Reuter.

Britain Can't Coerce India

"Statesman" Editor Indicts Policy Of Inactivity

LONDON, May 3.

Mr. Arthur Moore, Editor of the "Statesman" of Calcutta, in a trenchant review of Mr. Amery's speech in the recent debate in Commons, published by "Spectators," declares that Mr. Amery gave an admirable analysis of the stalemate in India.

Mr. Amery's report was what an army General staff calls appreciation of the situation and as such was masterly, but there was no indication that he knew what to do on the basis of his appreciation and in so far as there was any positive recommendation, it was for a policy of inactivity.

"Evidently there is somewhere a mind I doubt that it is Mr. Amery's —which is convinced that inactivity is in this case masterly. Parliament itself is not convinced. The tone of the debate that followed was one of deep disappointment.

"Only a national War Cabinet can mobilise India's resources and meet the strain; instead of creating constitutional problems, it would, by the fact of its existence, solve the constitutional problem which has resisted all efforts hitherto.

We have to defeat Hitler and cannot contemplate of having to coerce India. Ought we not, therefore, instead of waiting until by a policy of negation we have driven both the Moslem League and the Congress into uniting their present separate demands for complete independence of parliamentary control, to say:

We will give you this now and we insist on your getting together to save India from the enemy You must produce the mirror of federation. The Crown will function not through Parliament but. as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru suggests, directly through the Viceroy in whom Indian Home Rule be vested in order to produce a national war government.

"The Viceroy will say to the right men in India 'I want you and you: This is national service and any man failing to serve India in such a desperate hour will be no son of mother India.

Prince, Moslem League, Congressman, Industrialist and Labour Leader. I want you to sit round the Council table with me, and together we shall turn India into an arsenal to equip the armies and the air fleets.

He would get what he asked for. Such a Government would have such a prestige that the existing central legislature could be counted on to register all its decrees. If it would not, it would have to go, but out of the war would come proof that India at last is a nation and that under an over mastering necessity her sons can work together for a common object. A federation would then be possible".—Reuter

Italy's Share In Yugoslavia

North-Western Part To Be Under Rome's Rule

LONDON. May 3.

A decree issued in Rome announces that Italy has annexed the north-western part of Yugoslavia which joins the Italian border. It will be called the Province of Ubliana ruled by a High Commissioner appointed by Sgr. Mussolini. He will have under him a Council of 14 Slovenes. The official language will be Slovene and Italian.—Reuter.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION'S 28-TON MEDIUM TANKS

First Two Completed Months Ahead Of Schedule

LONDON. April 28.

"The Times" New York correspondent cabled on April 25:

The Chrysler (Motor) Corporation turned over to the United States Army yesterday, many months ahead of time. the first of 1.000 28-ton medium tanks which it is constructing at a specially built factory which was not even started until late last year. The tank was presented as a gift to the Army by the distributors and salesmen of the Corporation.

Then, to the surprise of Major-General Wessen, Chief of Ordnance, who accepted the gift, the Company brought out a second tank completed in secret as earnest of energetic production.

The factory expects to attain its maximum production—ten to twelve tanks daily—by early autumn.

Yesterday too, the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Eddystone, Pennsylvania, as the American Locomotive Works at Schenectady had done last week, produced the first of its order for scores of medium tanks. This is also eight months ahead of the contract date.

Will Spain Sign Tripartite Pact?

A veiled allusion to rumours that Spain may shortly sign the Tripartite Pact was made by Senor Suner, the Foreign Minister, in a speech in Madrid on Friday. He denied the "democratic reports" that "we are signing what we are not signing".—Reuter

SEARCH FOR LT. GIOVANNI

Italian Army Officer Who Escaped From Ramgarh Internment Camp

PATNA, May 3.

The Police are searching for one of the two Italian prisoners of war who escaped from the Ramgarh Internment Camp on the night of April 30—May 1.

The Police believe that the absconding prisoner, Lieutenant Giovanni Bertoli, aged thirty, is dressed in yellow shirt and an Indian 'dhotie.'

His descriptive roll says that he stands five feet six inches, weighs 120 lbs and speaks English. His hair and eyes are brown while his complexion is dark. He is likely to have tried to proceed to Calcutta.

The other prisoner who escaped from Ramgarh the same night was arrested the following day at Danea Railway Station near Hazaribagh where he aroused the suspicion of a Railway official by offering him a ten-shilling note instead of Indian coinage.—A. P.

Fate Of French Prisoners

Depends On Vichy's Close Collaboration With Germany

LONDON, May 3.

Admiral Darlan arrived in Paris this morning to discuss collaboration with Germany.

Speaking about the return of one million French prisoners in Germany, the Vichy Envoy in Paris is repofted to have told Press representatives not to expect miracles. "The French people must always bear in mind that the fate of their dear ones depends upon closer and sincere collaboration with Germany", he stated.—Reuter.

FINDING EMPLOYMENT FOR TODDY TAPPERS

Thana Experiment Of Making Gul From Toddy Being Closely Watched

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay has for some time been considering the problem of finding employment for toddy tappers and a profitable use for palm tree plantations without abandoning the restrictions on drawing toddy for drinking. A possible solution of the problem would be to encourage tappers to manufacture 'gul' from toddy, if it can be shown that there are economic possibilities in such manufacture.

Experiments in the manufacture of 'gul' from toddy carried out in the past have not shown conclusively whether 'gul'-making from toddy on a commercial scale was likely to be an economic success in this Province.

An opportunity to collect firsthand information presented itself when a private individual in the Thana District, who had previous experience of 'gul'-making, applied for permission to tap 300 trees for the manufacture of gul on a commercial scale. The necessary permission was granted and the manufacturer was exempted from payment of tree tax and Excise supervision charges on condition that he provided the supervising Excise Officer who was stationed by the Government at the place of experiment with full information and accounts regarding all costs incurred in the process of manufacture.

From the information so collected by the Excise Officer, it is calculated that a tapper with the assistance of a member of his family would earn from Rs. 41 to Rs. 64 during a season of five months or Rs. 8 to Rs. 13 per month during that period depending on the price of gul varying between Rs. 1/12 and Rs. 2/4 per maund of 28 lbs. This is exclusive of any Excise supervision charges and tree tax.

The statistical data obtained in the course of this experiment in the Thana district is being published for general information in a note.

Aboard A Blockade-Runner

Adventures Of A Dane In The Last War

In November, 1914, the German ironclad "King William" was in Kiel Harbour. At roll-call one day her crew were surprised by a request that all those who could speak Danish should step forward. Among those who did so, wondering what on earth they were wanted for, was Mr. Nis Kock, a young Dane from Sonderborg. Three months later, he tells us in his reminiscences, "Blockade and Jungle" (Hale, 10s. 6d.), edited by Christen P. Christensen, he and his Danish-speaking German companions were still wondering what they were wanted for. They had been told it was "special service," and they were all kept in one room in Kiel barracks, with little to do but play cards and gossip.

At last there came a day when they were paraded before an officer, who called for thirty volunteers "for a job that will take six months, or until the end of the war." The men gathered that it would be a dangerous job, but they still knew no more. Mr. Kock volunteered. The officer then said:—

> "You now form the crew of a cargo boat of which I am captain. She lies here in dock, and you are to go straight on board. But first of all I must impress on you the need for the greatest possible secrecy, if you are questioned. Do not talk about our planes to anyone whatsoever, and you can rest assured that you will know the reason as soon as possible."

Only when they saw the cargo boat did the crew guess the nature of their work. On her funnel were the letters "B-R.A," which they interpreted as Blockade-Runner A.

As soon as they were at sea the captain confirmed their suspicions, saying:—

> "I can now tell you the object of this voyage. It is to run the English blockade, and take supplies of ammunition and coal to the cruiser "Konigsberg." I have had to keep this absolutely secret till this moment, on account of the spies which unfortunately abound in Wilhelmshaven."

The "Konigsberg," they knew, was then somewhere off the East African coast. It would be a long trip and a dangerous one.

Picturesque Clothing

Meanwhile the crew were provided with forged Danish registration cards and with civilian clothes. "The kindly soul who got these clothes together for us," says Mr. Kock, "had brought no mean sense of fantasy and the picturesque to his work." Sailors were busy changing the ship's appearance. Mr. Kock, working as a stoker, began to get

> "one load of painted planks and boards and battens after another . . . with orders to shove them in the furnace. "What on earth is all this?" I asked, rather annoyed, for it wasn't nearly so easy to handle as coal. "Haven't you got eyes in your head? It's bits of the bridge . . . it was sham. They rigged it up to diddle the spies in Wilhelmshaven. By now they'll have reported that a blockade-runner with such and such a fool-shaped bridge has sailed . . . so all the English trawlers are on the look-out for a ship like that:"

The funnel was repainted, and finally the German ensign was replaced by the old flag of Denmark, the Dannebrog. The cargo boat had become the s.s. "Kronborg", of Copenhagen.

There was, of course, a real "Kronborg" in existence, and one of the few differences between the real and fake was that the real one carried no wireless. In the fake "Kronborg," according to the ship's carpenter, the wireless was

> "down between the coal bunkers, in a special cabin that was built before we loaded the coal. The way in's through the captain's cabin. You press a button and a chest of drawers swings out like a door, and there you are, down in the wireless station. Over the switchboard there's a picture of Kronborg Castle, and portraits of King Christian X and Queen Alexandria, one on each side."

The ship's carpenter was a confessed liar, but in this case he may have been speaking the truth for there was no doubt that later, the "Kronborg" was in wireless communication with the "Konigsberg."

The English Cruiser

The "Kronborg" made her way round the north of Scotland into the Atlantic, then turned south, and so, by way of the Bay of Biscay, the coast of Spain, and the west coast of Africa, rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and made for the English-owned island of Aldabra, just north of Madagascar. The "Konigsberg" had hoped to meet her there, but was unable to break the English blockade. The "Kronborg" was then told to make for the port of Tanga.

She made her best speed, knowing that this was the most dangerous part of the voyage. Land was sighted—the coast of East Africa—then:—

> "Warship with three funnels making full speed after us!" roared the look-out, and a surging movement went through the group. I looked up at the bridge. The captain and mate had lowered their glasses, and the captain nodded deliberately to the mate. "Finished," said a man, suddenly; "done for." And he sat down on the capstan and lighted a cigarette. "The devils have closed every dam' port in the world".

The English cruiser, however, did no more than fire a couple of warning shots, and the "Kronborg" was unharmed.

She reached Mansa Bay and dropped anchor, but her troubles were not over, for

> "with a hellish shrieking, screwing, whining, and hissing, a straight row of shells struck the water only a hundred yards away, while a roar of guns echoed round the bay and made me look towards the opening. And there, right enough, lay the English cruiser broadside on, and at once I saw more flashes and another salvo passed over the "Kronborg", but only just.....The captain's quiet voice came from the bridge. "Stand by to sink the ship and take to the boats."

The crew left in an orderly fashion. Buckets of petrol were poured over the deck cargo, and in a few moments the "Kronborg" was blazing fiercely. She had almost run the blockade, but not quite. During the next two months, however, the crew managed to salvage a good deal of her cargo, which was then carried inland to the German troops.

Some of this salvaged cargo came Mr. Kock's way later in the war, when he was working in East Africa as Assistant Superintendent of Munitions. One of his jobs was to construct land-mines. "Th's," he says, "was no mechanical of monotonous work, because I had always to be taking into account the material I had available, with the result that no two mines were alike except in active principle." The German army in East Africa, he adds,

> "was almost completely without mechanical equipment: everything had to be improvised, including the mines. The great problem of their construction was that of ignition. We had no clockwork or other mechanical means, and electricity was out of the question, as the army never had a dry battery to spare from field telephones."

The ignition problem was eventually solved by the use of triggers from abandoned rifles. These were plentiful and worked successfully.

Arrows From The Air

Mr. Kock also describes an air-raid in which unusual weapons were used. "The air", he says, "was suddenly full of a whistling and screaming like the sound of a storm tearing through telegraph wires." He thought at first that this was a machine-gun attack, but

> "someone shouted "Arrows!" and one or two men started digging where the things had buried themselves. They found one, and afterwards several more. They were steel arrows about a foot long, with a sharp, heavy point in front, but ground to something like the shape of an old-fashioned four-winged bayonet behind to make them fall point down."

Some of them bored their way nearly a yard into the sand but, probably because they were dropped from too great a height, did little damage, merely wounding one man.

As the war went on, the German troops, Mr. Kock with them, were driven gradually south through what is now Tanganyika Territory. Supplies were short, and when Mr. Kock reached Livale he was forced, he says, to employ "a specialist in the discovery of food."

What food he did get was usually paid for in kind—"scraps of metal," says Mr. Kock. "odd bits of uniform, and so on. I was in a fair way to be stripped to the skin in the endeavour to get a little more to eat than would hold body and soul together."

It was the lack of quinine, however, that worried Mr. Kock more than anything. He developed chronic malaria, and became so ill that when the Germans evacuated Nambindinga he had to be left behind and was taken prisoner by the English. The story of the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war has not been told so often as the stories of that war on other fronts. Mr. Kock's first-hand account, smoothly translated by Miss Eleanor Arkwright, is an interesting sidelight on it.

(JOHN O'LONDON'S WEEKLY).

SARASWAT MAHILA SAMAJ NURSERY SCHOOL

These bright kiddies gave a delightful demonstration of dances and music last week at the Parent's Day of the Nursery School, Gamdevi.

NEW TAX ON U. P. NEWSPAPERS

Rs. 70 For Publishing High School Exam. Results

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, May 3.

The "Pioneer", the "Leader", the "Hindustan Times", the "National Herald" and the "National Call" have decided not to publish the results of the High School Intermediate and other examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Examination, U.P. as a protest against the board's decision to levy a tax of Rs. 70 this year on each newspaper agreeing to publish these results.

This entirely new tax imposed on newspapers by the Examination Board probably exists nowhere in the whole of India.

Mr. Krishnarain, Chairman, U.P. Press Advisory Committee has sent a letter to the Secretary of the Board, protesting against these new rules. Several thousand examinees will be deprived of prompt information about the results this year although a supplement in the Government Gazette will be issued containing these results.

Congress Candidates For Coorg Elections

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, May 3.

Mr. N. P. Karmarkar, President Karnatak Provincial Congress visited the Coorg District in connection with choosing candidates for the forthcoming District Board elections. A meeting of Coorg Congress workers was convened at Virajpet on April 29 and after discussion, unanimous recommendation regarding candidates was made.

This was approved by Mr. Karmarkar. Most Congress candidates are expected to return unopposed. Mr. Karmarkar addressed meetings at Mercara and Virajpet and returned to Dharwar.

Film Fare For The Week

No Place In U. S. A. For Any 'Ism' But 'Americanism'

Warner Brothers' Chief Appeals For Fight With Fascism

Asserting that there is no place for any "ism" other than Americanism in America, Harry M. Warner, president of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., called on 6,200 employees of his studio to co-operate in turning over all information and evidence of subversive activities in and out of the studio to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Speaking to the first mass meeting of its kind in Hollywood, which was attended by Warner employees and representatives of other studios, the executive stated that the FBI alone could not cope with the expanding "fifth column" activities of democracy's opponents. He called for an awakening of the public to the dangers threatened by the same subversive methods which laid Norway, Denmark and Holland open to totalitarian invasion. He cited the "it can't happen here" attitude he encountered in those countries on his last trip abroad.

"They laughed off the danger. We must take it seriously. We fought to obtain our independence and democracy when the country was founded. We must fight to retain it now," Mr. Warner said:

PROPAGANDA AT DOOR GATES

The presence of subversive propaganda literature within studio gates was revealed by Mr. Warner when he described the finding of such material in his automobile.

"We must report those happenings and track them down. There is no place in our studio for exponents of Nazism, Fascism or any other 'ism" but Americanism. We do not want to lose the freedom that permits us to hold such a meeting as this to discuss the serious problems facing us and this country."

Mr. Warner read from official German propaganda material that "Germanic blood and Christian baptismal water does not mix." He also read from President Roosevelt's speech of May 26 on the dangers of the "fifth column" and the means of fighting it, pleading for every American to do his duty in opposing encroachments on the fundamental democratic ideals of the United States.

DON'T BE BLINDED

Robert Schless, European manager for Warner Bros. with headquaters in Paris, reported briefly on the situation abroad and ended with a stirring plea to "Awake, America."

"Our problem, as I see it," Warner said, "is to avoid being blinded as those people in Europe were.

"Only two years ago, for example, I visited Copenhagen. While there I met the Prime Minister. We discussed the future of his country for two hours. When I asked him why he didn't do something to protect his people, he said. "They would not dare to come near us". I tried to convince him the enemy was not just on the other side of the border but actually "within". I had the same experience in Oslo. I had the same experience in London. People couldn't understand that there could be enemies within."

"DEFILEMENT OF RACE"

Mr. Warner then read two paragraphs from a book printed in Germany under the title of "The Defilement of Race."

"Bear in mind," he explained, "that anything printed in Germany represents the viewpoint of the Government. It can't be printed unless it does. Please follow these words carefully because your future depends on them:

"The mission of German nationality in the world is to free this world of Jews and Christians. When the meaning of national freedom is recognized by all other unfree peoples they will also recover from the illness that besets them by following the example set by the German spirit. . . .

"If we wish to create something new we cannot permit the existence and operation of disorganizing factors such as Christianity. If we wish to do a thorough job, we must overthrow and shatter all opposing and destructive forces unsparingly and without compromise, Gemanic blood and Christian baptismal water can never mix".

"We are confronted," Warner continued, "with the greatest organized machine, subversive or military, that the world has ever seen.

UNITE FOR SELF-PROTECTION

"We are faced with the same kind of peril when anybody invades any part of our country with subversive methods to divide and destroy us The least we can do is unite for our own protection.

"You must join together to protect yourselves. If you know someone working with you who is an enemy, I think you owe it to yourselves to turn him over to those who will know what to do about it. To convince you that they will work for you, I want you to meet the man to turn him over to—Arthur Cornelius, Jr., in charge of the F.B.I. in this district. We want to help him and prove to him that we are serious.

"We don't want anybody employed by our company who belongs to any bunds—Communist, Fascist or any other un-American organisations. I would rather deal with a burglar than with those enemies.

"Public calamity is a mighty leveller. Bursting shells and machine gun bullets are no respecters of race, colour or creed. The fact that you are Republican, Democrat or whatever is no protection from the horror of brutal Communist or Fascist invasions.

TEACHING OF CHRISTIANITY.

"God knows I want peace. The only certain way to insure peace is to be so strong in arms and defence that we can command it. We will never be strong enough to see that realized until we erase from our midst those enemies who are boring from within to undermine our national security and plan the sabotage of our great country.

"I don't know of a finer teaching in the world than Christianity. I pray that it may survive. Where can you find anything diner than 'Peace on earth—good will to all men'? Christ didn't say peace on earth and good will to any particular faith.

"I have a great deal of confidence in the future of mankind. I cannot think for one moment that everybody in this world is no good. Calamities have taken place in the past. History tells us that. Attila the Hun existed. He was destroyed. Others like him have been destroyed in the past. They will be destroyed in the future. I am sure that we who have faith, whatever that faith may be, will survive in a greater world."

Two Good Sunday Shows

"Anna Karenina" starring Greta Garbo, Fredric March and Freddie Bartholomew will be screened at the Capitol to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a. m

'Come Live With Me" starring James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr will be shown at Metro to-day (Sunday) at 10 a. m.

A scientist explains how he will fly in 'Conquest Of The Air' at Excelsior.

'SIKANDAR' UNDER PREPARATION

Persian Town Erected Near Sewri

The gigantic camp of "Sikandar", outside the city of Persipolis (Persia), a replica of which stands these days on Minerva grounds, has been the talk of the thousands of travellers on the Bandra-Suburban line of the G. I. P., which passes through Sewri.

Positively the biggest setting ever constructed in India complete with the town and the camp on its outskirts, it measures 350'x100' and is distinctly visible from a distance of half a mile.

The passengers carried the news to their friends and they, in their turn transmitted it to their pals, with the inevitable result that, in no time, it became the talk of the town and a record number of visitors including women and children, came in an unending stream to the studio grounds to have a look at this marvel of art. The crowd on the shooting day was so large that a batch of studio volunteers had to be requisitioned to control the ever-increasing mass of humanity.

The scene itself was imposing and impressive in the highest degree. Hundreds of "Greek" soldiers, in their glittering armour and flowing robes, stood in military formation, with officers on horseback. The chariot, which Aristotle (Arastu) rode was driven by four snow white horse—animals which flew rather than ran. Splendid breeds they added, not inconsiderably, to the splendour of the spectacle.

Among the distinguished vistors who witnessed the shooting were King's Commission officers and a number of film critics of leading local English and Vernacular dailies and periodicals. It was their considered opinion that they had not seen anything like it before.

But what surprised them most was the indefatigableness of the man who made "Pukar" and is now creating "Sikandar". Sohrab Modi was here, there, everywhere. Unremitting in effort, he did not care a hoot for the blazing sun or the dust that enveloped the field when horses and chariots ran. He has an army of assistants to do his bidding but it is characteristic of the man that he insists on looking into the minutest detail himself.

This big scene over, Sohrab Modi will go to handle something still bigger. This will be on historical locations where thousands of foot and horses, dozens of elephants, scores of raths and other paraphernalia will participate in war sequences never presented on the screen before. These battle scenes, spectacular as they will be, are, nevertheless, only ONE of the highlights of "Sikandar."

Roxy Revives Evening Show

Three Shows To-day: Two From To-morrow

The Roxy theatre, which is happily outside the Curfew limits, has taken advantage of the improved situation in the city, to revive its evening shows at 6-45 p.m. There will thus be two shows on week days, at 3-30 and 6-45 p.m. To-day (Sunday) there will be the usual matinee at 12-30 noon.

* * * *

The theatre's freedom from Curfew limitations and the popularity of its current feature Bombay Talkies' "Naya Sansar," should secure for the evening show a good attendance of those who live outside the Curfew limits. Meanwhile, it is interesting to learn that the afternoon show of "Naya Sansar" at 3-30 p.m. has remained practically unaffected by the disturbances.

Most of the other theatres showing Indian films are situated witnin areas governed by the Curfew and at those theatres only the first show is effective. Owing to the riots, three or four new films which were announced to be shown were also put off to a more suitable date.

* * * *

So that at Majestic, instead of 'Narad Naradi' which was to have come will be shown 'Raja Gopichand' a former great success of Saraswati and 'Lapandav' will be shown at West End, where 'Amrit' was to have come. 'Lapandav' was a very great success at West End, before 'Gharjavai' was brought there.

Among the English films 'Hudson Bay' at Regal wherein Paul Muni is starred is a very good film. Similarly 'Come, Live with Me' which was shown last week at Metro will be specially shown this morning at 10 a.m. because owing to the Curfew Order, many people who desired to see it were not able to do so.

* * * *

A Bengalee film called 'Parasmani' is being shown this morning at Pathe and Kohinoor Cinemas, at 9-30 and 10-30 a.m. respectively. All Bengalee knowing and even others who want to see a good film may go to either of the theatres by way of change

CONGRESS TO THE RESCUE OF RIOT VICTIMS

Hindu And Muslim Volunteers Render Valuable Service

The Secretary, B.P.C.C., writes:

The largest number of passengers coming to Bombay arrive at the Docks (Bhauka Dhakka and Old Dhakka). They come from surrounding islands and ports such as Dabhol, Goa, Dharamtar, Rewas, Uran and Nhava in large numbers. Under Sjt. G. G. Mehta a large batch of about 50 Congress Volunteers from A, B, C, and D Wards is working strenuously in scorching heat of the sun at these Docks and nearly 5,000 passengers have so far been attended to since the commencement of riots in the City.

BOTH HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

These Congress Volunteers include Hindus as well as Muslims and render services to all the passengers irrespective of their caste, creed or colour. They give them specific instructions as to the safest route which they ought to take to reach their destination. The passengers are also given pamphlets in Marathi and Urdu wherein further instructions as to the different routes suitable to them are given in details.

These volunteers have proved very useful to those passengers (ladies in particular) who feel stranded and nervous owing to the riot scare. Hence Hindus living in Muslim areas and Muslim living in Hindu localities are being safely escorted in the Congress bus to their respective homes. The number of families thus escorted has amounted to about 200.

PROFITTEERING CHECKED

It is very important to note that some carriage and taxi drivers tried to exploit the innocent passengers by raising the riot scare. But the Congress Volunteers successfully intervened in most cases by settling the carriage fares for the passengers and compelling the taxi-drivers to run their taxies on the meter basis.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., gave the necessary facilities to these volunteers to carry out their duties properly and Sjt. M. M. Dhoble, caterer for B.S.N. Co., Ltd. was good enough to render useful services to them.

BYCULLA STATION

In accordance with the timing of the trains the volunteers are divided in four groups serving in the morning, the noon, the evening and the night. On the 28th inst. we felt the necessity of more volunteers during noon and the night time. Because in the noon passengers numbering from 100 to 150 get down going mostly to Kamathipura, Foras Road, Nagpada and Bhendi Bazar area. And in the night 150 to 200 passengers remain in the station area due to the strict observance of the Curfew Order from 7 p. m. so more Volunteers were added to the noon and night group. Passengers of every type rich and poor, with and without money, in groups and lonely, men women and children are properly attended. The number of the passenger is from 400 to 500 daily.

With our best possible efforts we are directing and helping the passengers; directing them to the proper routes on foot or on conveyances; accompanying to their destinations if they fearing, are women alone or have to go to disturbed areas; and to the extent of paying for their conveyance charges and feeding them if they have no money and all like services.

DADAR STATIONS

At the Dadar G. I. P. and B. B and C. I. Stations all the passengers coming from different parts of India to Bombay are given information regarding the riot situation and directions are given about their route from Station to their destinations. They are also informed about the assistance and help they will be able to get at the Byculla, Victoria Terminus and Bombay Central where Congress Volunteers are attending the passengers and escorting them to their homes safely, if required. Passengers coming by night trains are taken to Dadar District Congress Committees office where Boarding and lodging arrangements have been made. Passengers for Suburbs and Dadar areas coming by night trains are escorted and sent to their places safely.

BOMBAY CENTRAL STATION

A dozen of Volunteers have been posted at this station who attend the passengers day and night. The average passengers arrive at this station is about 2 to 3 hundreds daily. Passengers who show disinclination to go out even in non-Curfew areas are kept at the Station waiting room and their needs are attended by Congress Volunteers.

The Police authorities at the Station co-operated very well with the volunteers.

VICTORIA TERMINUS

This is a Station where passengers from all parts of India arrive. Twenty-five Volunteers are working at this Station. Passengers coming by night trains and destined to disturbed areas are taken to Bhagwan Bhuvan for the night's stay and in the morning they are sent to their places, with escorts wherever necessary. So far 50 families were attended in this Wadi.

The following are the persons in charge at the Stations and Dock:—

1. Dock—Sjt. Gordhandas G. Mehta.
2. Bombay Central—Sjt. M. B. Vora.
3. Victoria Terminus—Sjt. Ambaram Talakchand Doshi.
4. Byculla Station—Sjt. R. D. Singh.
5. Dadar, B. B.—Sjt. Govindbhai J. Patel.
6. Dadar, G.I.P.—Sjt. Shitala Prasad Sharma.

Arya Samaj Relief Work Continued

Relief work was continued by the Arya Samaj. A free motor service was arranged to run between Mandvi and Masjid Bunder, Girgaon, Mazgaon, and up to Worli.

Two families were removed from unsafe area; three helpless families were given free grain. About 25 persons arrested were rendered free legal aid in Mazgaon Police Court.

Complaints are received from the relatives of arrested persons that they are not allowed interviews with their relations in custody. The Magistrate has allowed the relatives of arrested persons food and clothings in Jail.

Arya Samaj has arranged to run the motor lorry daily to Worli Jail at 8 a.m. from Arya Samaj Mandir. Those who desire to see their relatives should come to the Arya Samaj Mandir. For help etc. please phone No. 25375 or call personally.

ASSEMBLY TERM TO BE EXTENDED

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 3.

Announcement is shortly expected announcing further extension of term both for Assembly and Council of State which is due to expire in October next.

Dunkirk Eclipsed In Greece!

45,000 MEN TAKEN OUT SAFELY DESPITE ENEMY'S DIVE-BOMBERS

LONDON, May 3.

The Admiralty announces that after rescue work in evacuating troops from Greece, two British destroyers, H.M.S. "Diamond" and H.M.S. "Wryneck", were sunk after attacks by German dive bombers. It is feared that casualties are heavy though fifty survivors were picked up by another British destroyer and at least one boat may have reached the Greek shore.

In terse sailor's language an Admiralty communique to-day tells the story of the withdrawal of forty-five thousand British Imperial troops and a large number of refugees from the Greek coasts. The main body of the troops was re-embarked in the face of great German air superiority during the four nights April 24 to 27, though the final embarkation was only completed on April 30.

TWO DESTROYERS SUNK.

During the whole period, three empty troop transports were lost and one fully loaded was bombed and set on fire. Two British destroyers after rescuing 700 survivors from a bombed transport were bombed and sunk the next morning. Admiral Cunningham the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, has sent a message of appreciation to the British and allied merchant vessels who co-operated in the withdrawal

13,500 EVACUATED IN SINGLE NIGHT!

Day by day or rather night by night, the story of the evacuation is told in the Admiralty communique It was known that the operation would be one of extreme difficulty and danger owing to the Axis command of the air, the configuration of the Greek coast and the unusable condition of most of the major Greek ports by reason of air attacks. The successful withdrawal of over forty thousand men and a large number of refugees began on the night of April 24|25 when 13.500 men withdrawn from Rapthis and Nauplia areas. An empty transport ran aground and was bombed and burnt out. On the night of 15|16. 5,500 men were withdrawn from the Negara area. One empty transport was bombed and sunk and another empty transport was damaged by an air attack and taken in tow by a destroyer but afterwads became a total loss

During the night of 26|27, a total of 16.000 were withdrawn from Greece. 8,000 from the Kalamata area, over 4,000 from Nauplia and 3,500 from the Raphina and Raphis areas

SAVED FROM EVERY HANDS.

On the night of 27|28, warships took 4,200 from Raphis and a final embarkation was planned for the following night notably 8,500 troops and a number of Yugoslav refugees from the Kalamata area. Soon after midnight on April 29, however, it was reported that the Kalamata area was in enemy hands; despite this nearly 500 men were taken off from this area during this night and at the same time, 3,750 from Monemvasia and 75 R.A.F. personnel from Kithera.

The Kalamata area was visited the following night by destroyers and again the night after, picking up 35 officers the first time on 29'30 and a further 23 officers and 179 men the next night.

NO FURTHER WITHDRAWALS.

Soon after midnight of 30|41|5, the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean reported that 45,000 imperial troops and R.A.F. personnel and a large number of refugees had been withdrawn and following consultations with military authorities, it had been decided that no further withdrawals could take place. The naval forces were consequently being withdrawn from the vicinity of the Greek coast.—Reutr.

MINISTERS FLYING TO SYDNEY

BATAVIA, May 3.

Doctor Van Klefens and M. Welter, Netherlands' Foreign and Colonial Ministers, are flying to Sydney on May 11 and will travel back to London via the United States. Before leaving they will visit the naval base at Surabaya and attend various ceremonies in connection with the anniversary of the invasion of Holland by the Germans and will broadcast to the population of the Dutch Indies.—Reuter.

TO MAKE AUSTRALIA STRONGER!

MELBOURNE, May 3.

In strong determination to make the Australian Imperial Forces a highly equipped striking force, greater industrial efforts are to be made, so that maximum use may be made of skilled labour tighter control of industry is envisaged, similar to the British system. This will follow from a revision of man-power which is to be carried out throughout the commonwealth. To aid the flow of labour into armament manufacture, a check on reserved occupations is also expected. Government is also vigorously pushing its recruiting drive. They are determined adequately to reinforce the Australian imperial force and also to ensure a strong Home Defence.—Reuter.

ATTEMPTED ATTACK ON BANNU RAILWAY STATION

BANNU, May 3.

Last night tribal bandits attempted to attack the Railway station of Bannu, but timely firing by the Chowkidars saved the situation. Police patrol parties rushed to the spot and fired but the dacoits escaped without doing much mischief.—United Press.

SCINDIA SHIP YARD Rajen Babu To Lay Foundation

BOMBAY, May 3.

The "United Press" understands that Dr. Rajendra Prasad has agreed to the request of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company to perform the foundation-laying ceremony of their ship-building yard at Vizagapatam on June 21 next.—United Press.

Gandhi-Sapru Correspondence

ALLAHABAD, May 3.

The "United Press" understands that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is in communication with Mahatma Gandhi about the release of the full text of the letters that had passed between Mahatma Gandhi and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

It is expected that it might be released sometime to-day.—United Press.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1941

New York, May 3

Previous closing	11.57
To-day's opening	11.66
Difference	+09
To-day's closing	11.83
Difference	+26

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 251-0
Broach July/August	Rs. 221-8
Broach April/May 1942	Rs. 204-0

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 3

On the New York Cotton Exchange July position opened nine points higher at 11.66. Prices began to advance on favourable Washington reports.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton :—

May (11.55/11.55) 11.66/11.63
July (11.55/11.55) 11.68/11.65
October (11.64/11.64) 11.75/11.74

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, May 3

Castorseeds unquoted

Linseed Bombay Calcutta May June (£18 9/15 quoted) closed

Linseed La Plata June (£11 3/4 quoted) closed

Groundnut Coromandal May June (£17 1/4 quoted) closed

JUTES

Dundee May (£47) closed

Lightning May (£43) closed

RUBBER

Spot (14 1/8) closed

Forward July September (14 1/8) closed

LONDON METALS

Tin (£270 1/2 buyers; £270 3/4 sellers) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£52) closed

Lead (£25) closed

Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY RETURNS

London, May 1

	This week
Total bullion	£ 1,700,000
Public deposits	13,600,000
(a) Other deposits	189,000,000
Government securities	109,300,000
(b) Other securities	52,700,000
Notes and coin	58,300,000
Notes in circulation	623,300,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	28.79 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include bankers	131,800,000
(b) Other securities include discounts	28,300,000
Total deposits	202,600,000
Total securities	162,000,000

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, May 2

	Season to-date	This week	CORRESPONDING Season 1939-40	CORRESPONDING Week 1940
Total in sight (excluding linters)	10,497	198	12,821	86
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	8,016	230	6,903	108
Exports from U. S. Ports	889	25	5,915	71
Of which to Japan	95	7	849	11
Of which to China	82	9	398	8
Of which to Great Britain	346	6	1,860	25
Of which to Russia	139	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,356	—	2,657
Stock at U. S. interior towns	—	2,799	—	2,406
World's visible supply	—	—	—	—
Of which American Cotton	—	—	—	—
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	—	—
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,499	72	—	—

N.B. All in bales 000's omitted.

Certificated stocks ..... 20,000 bales.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay : May 3.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
From Bond Rs. 10/12
Shipment March Rs. 5/8 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ready ordinary Rs. 14/2 to 14/10
Ready large grain Rs. 14/11 to 15/13
Tone :—Steady.

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay : May 3.

Linseed September	0 10 3
Groundnut August	3 4 0
Castorseed September	4 0 0
Cottonseed September	2 0 0
Silver 1st Settlement	0 7 0
Silver 2nd Settlement	1 1 0
Gold 1st Settlement	0 5 0
Gold 2nd Settlement	0 12 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales.	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 2-5-41	3499000	7320000
Receipts yesterday 2-5-41	29000	11000
Export to-date 2-5-41	889000	5915000
Stock at Ports 2-5-41	3356000	2657000
Stock at interior towns do.	2799000	2406000
Stock at Liverpool 2-5-41	.....	.....
Visible supply 25-541	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 2-5-41	10487000	12821000
Quantity out of sight 2-5-41	.....	.....

LONDON SEEDS

London : May 2.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 20/9 May/June quoted

Wheat Barletta Russo 21 May/June quoted

Wheat South Australian 27/6 May/June quoted.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 3

Previous closing	4.03 1/4
To-day's opening	4.03 1/4

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 3

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, May 3

T. T. London on Paris not quoted

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 3

London Exchange opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50. which is officially fixed rate.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON SILVER

London, May 3

Spot (23 1/2d) closed

Forward (23 1/2d) closed

LONDON GOLD

London, May 3

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32

Paris on Bombay not quoted

New York on Milan not quoted

New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33

London on Shanghai (0-3 1/32 to 0-3 11/32) 0-3 1/32 to 0-3 11/32

London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.

4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay : May 3.

There was no trading during the night session

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, May 3

The New York Stock Exchange opening rates :—

General Motors dol 37 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted
U S Steel Common dol 51 7/8
U S Steel Preference unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London : May 2.

On the Stock Exchange interest shifted to Home Rails which advanced strongly on good demand attributed to unification talk. Gilt-edgeds paused after further early gains and closed unchanged to shade lower. Industrials recorded small scattered gains, but oils tended easier. Diamonds were firm and Kaffirs were quiet apart from local buying non-producers. Foreigners were idle. Wall-Street market was firmer.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay : May 3.

Bengal Fine	122/23
Berar	149/52
C. P. 1	181/83
C. P. 2	156/59
Khandesh	121/33
Muglai	136/39
Broach	232/37
Punjab S G 289F	342/52
Punjab R G 289F	317/22
Punjab R G 4F	257/64

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay : May 3.

RECEIPTS INTO BOM. OF IND. COTTON

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Since 1st Septr. Last year
Khandesh	9	97,438	52,891
Central India		134,002	104,483
Barsi & Nagar	128	107,484	109,619
Hyderabad/Gaorani	50	39,634	45,811
Berar	212	354,173	304,316
Central Provinces		74,662	73,822
Total Oomras	399	807,393	690,942
Dholeras	589	99,046	74,826
N.-W. Provinces		1,306	24,860
Rajputana		5,496	30,370
Sind-Punjab	560	482,008	330,437
Broach	2,268	192,649	381,142
Coompta & Dharwar	941	71,966	28,252
Westerns-Northerns	1,093	67,592	23,653
Cocanada		239	86
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,388	1,342
Total	5,850	1,710,084	1,585,910
Arrived by road to 24th April 1941		278,133	246,387

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London : May 2.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian Stocks—	£
3 per cent 1948	88 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	99 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	78 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	104 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	103 3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	112 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	111 3/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	8 11/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	70 1/2
National Bank of India	30 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London : May 2.

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2-4.03 1/2; Madrid 40.50; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Berne 17.30/17.40; Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

American Cotton Growers To Receive Higher Loan

LARGE SALES OF TEXTILE GOODS

New York Cotton Prices Again At New High Levels

BOMBAY, May 3.

On the New York Cotton Exchange new crop months were encouraged by the Department of Agriculture proposals assuring cotton producers of an increased income including higher loans

New York cotton reached its highest since July 1937.

The New York cotton market opened steady on Friday. After early irregularity prices reached new high levels on trade short covering of nears and there was domestic mill and speculative buying of new crops.

Later prices eased on New Orleans selling and realising and—also on light hedging. Sellers are holding back awaiting Senate decision on the Farm Bill.

New crop months were encouraged by the Department of Agriculture proposals assuring producers of an increased income including higher loan. Prices reached highest level since July 1937. Trade and manufacturers of tyres bought on continued strength of textiles with Wednesday's sales estimated 15 to 20 million yards as textiles buyers were nervously covering future requirements. It is true that cotton consumption continues at a record level owing to defence programme and it appears that the total for the year will reach 9 million bales. The market is inclined to await Senate's action on the 75 per cent parity loans which is equivalent to 12 cents cotton, but reactionary selling after the sharp advance was well absorbed. There was some complaint about unfavourable weather over the Cotton Belt.

The New York Cotton Exchange ascribes India's record cotton consumption from August to March 2,301,000 bales compared with 1,867,000 bales for the same period last year. This is firstly due to large number of mills, secondly on big British Government orders and thirdly, to Indian speculative buying of textiles.

NEW YORK PRICES

The New York cotton market opened at about the lowest level of the day with prices unchanged and July was quoted 11.55 There was increased buying and July advanced to 11.64, which was the highest level reached during the first hour. Thereafter there appeared some profit-taking and the market closed at a net rise of 1 to 5 pts.

Spot cotton prices advanced 5 pts at 11.78c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and finally closed at a rise of 2 to 4 pts. Spot cotton prices improved 2 pts at 11.38c per lb.

LOCAL MARKET

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee State :—

The Bombay Cotton Market recovered from the decline of the last week and remained steady. The worsening of the communal trouble last week end caused some easiness but soon afterwards it resulted in a rise due to nervous short covering fearing possible closure of the market. Since a large number of bales tendered against the old Broach contract were not passed and the bull interests effected further purchases in that contract, the sentiment turned bullish and prices advanced further. Later, this upward trend was checked by disturbing political rumours and the market declined on general selling and liquidation by longs. The trade pact between Germany and Turkey was also construed bearish. Towards the close, the price movements were two-sided and although there were heavy tenders issued on Wednesday, the tone of the market remained steady on continued support by Khelawallas. Tenders to-date against Broach April/May contract total 38,450 bales. The New York market showed an upward tendency. The prices advanced every day and touched new high levels on general buying due to the passage of 75 per cent. parity loans. Buying by Wall-Street and New Orleans also assisted the rising trend.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest 11.64+09 (10-39 a.m.); lowest 11.55 (10 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends :—

New York.—Sellers holding back. Market steadier on general local and foreign buying.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York : May 2.

May	11.54+06
July	11.57+02
October	11.66+02
December	11.66+02
January	11.62+02
March	11.63+01
Middling Spot	11.78+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York : May 2.

May	11.60+02
July	11.63+03
October	11.72+04
December	11.71+03
January	11.68+03
March	11.70+03
Middling Spot	11.38+02

NEW YORK COTTON

New York : May 2.

	11 a.m. Call.	Noon Call
May		11.56
July		11.59
October		11.68

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York : May 2.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 29,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain and the Continent are nil.

Day's exports to China & Japan 16,000 bales

Colombo Market

Colombo, May 3

Price of rubber in the local market to-day was sixty both sheet and crepe. Yesterday's closing was same. Copra 26.25, Cocoanut oil f.o.b. 190.00 nominal.—A.P.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS.

Bombay : May 3.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	29	6	0
Highest	29	10	0
Lowest	29	5	0
Closing	29	7	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	20	0	3
Highest	20	0	3
Lowest	19	14	0
Closing	19	14	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	4	0
Highest	27	6	6
Lowest	27	0	6
Closing	27	5	0
Groundnuts August—			
Opening	28	8	6
Highest	28	12	6
Lowest	28	6	6
Closing	28	11	6
Castorseeds September—			
Opening	31	2	0
Highest	31	3	0
Lowest	30	13	0
Closing	31	1	0
Cottonseeds September—			
Opening	20	10	0
Highest	20	10	0
Lowest	20	8	6
Closing	20	9	3

LONDON RUBBER

London : May 2.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 14 buyers.

LONDON SILVER

London : May 2.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London : May 2.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

Calcutta Share Bazar Quietly Steady

CALCUTTA, May 3

Stock Exchange generally ruled quiet but steady. Jutes, Coals, Cottons and miscellaneous industrials kept steady and fair amount of business took place. Government securities were slightly easier while Teas were practically neglected. Speculative Engineering issues showed no material alteration.

Following are the closing quotation at 1 p.m. :—

Government securities : 3 per cent loan 1963-/65 94/3 small lot; 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 101/10; 3 per cent loan 1951/54 99/8 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 94/2; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 102/5 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 108 small odd lot; 4 per cent loan 1943 104/6; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 110/6; 3 per cent U P Bonds 1961/66 93/12 small lot; 3 per cent Punjab 1952 97/3 small lot.

Cottons : Kesoram pref 133; New Victoria ord 2.

Coals : Burra Dhemo 3/4; Burrakur 12; Parasea annas 14; Standard 20/8.

Jutes : Bally 211 small lot; Barnagore 90 small lot; Champdany 156; Gourepore ord 644 small lot; pref 147; Hukumchand 8/6; Howrah 48/14; India 292/8 small lot; Kamarhatty 447; Kanknarrah 350; Megna 40; National 21/1; Muddea 54/8; Presidency 4; Reliance 52.

Minings : Burma Corpn 4; Consolidated Tin 1/15; Indian Copper 1/14; Chemical Alkali and Chemical ord 15/14;

Eng. Companies : Arthur Butler 12/4 ct; Burn and Co ord 348; Braithwaite and Co 8/12; Indian Iron and Steel 27/4; Steel Corpn ord 16/6.

Miscellaneous : Dunlop Rubber ord 39/4; Indian Cables 19/4; British Burma Petroleum 3/2; Papers Sree Gopal 10/4; Titaghur ord 16/4;

Rubbers : Ayer Panas dol 1.00; Digwarrah 6.

Teas : Amluckie 70 ct; Hasimara 41/14; Sapoi 10/10.

Debentures : 4 per cent 1913 Calcutta Port Trust 103/4; 4 per cent 1914 Ditto 104; 4 per cent 1912-13 Calcutta Municipal 102; 4 per cent 1914-15 Ditto 104; 5 per cent 1957 Ditto 115/4 small lot.—A.P.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, MAY 4.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Multani on the violin. 5-10 Bashir Ahmad Khan. 5-25 Vinay Chandra. 5-40 Roshanara Begam. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Ashima Bannerji. 6-30 Riaz ki Ghazlen. 6-45 R. R. Chowdhury. 7 Dadra Aur Naat. 7-15 Tirwan on the violin. 7-25 Vinay Chandra. 7-40 Zohra Jan. 7-50 Next week's programmes. 8 Roshanara Begam. 8-15 For villagers only. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Bashir Ahmad Khan. 10 R. R. Chowdhury. 10-10 Zohra Jan. 10-25 Roshanara Begam. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Songs from the silver screen. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Bhavgeets. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound news. 9-15 Niwrutti Sarnaik. 11 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11-10 Master Nisar. 11-30 Newsplay. 11-45 Leela Limaye. 12 noon. K. Y. Kale. 12-15 p.m. Karim Khan. 12-25 Surdasji Bhajan. 12-35 Marathi Bhavgeet. 12-45 Hindustani duets. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Sardarbai Karadgekar. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 K. Y. Kale. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Master Nisar. 5-55 Tunes on tarangs. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Sardarbai Karadgekar. 6-35 Air Sextet. 6-45 Master Avinash. 7 K. Y. Kale. 7-15 Variety. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Leela Limaye. 7-45 Ghalib's Ghazal. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Hertha Becker. 10-15 The Jacques String Orchestra. 10-30 Denzil Ludowyk.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Highbrow hits. 8-15 Nritya Sangit. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Gat Tora on Tabla. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

11 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Inayat Khan. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical prelude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Kannada song. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Punjabi Mahiya. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Niwrutti Sarnaik. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Master Nisar. 9-20 Atma Aur Paramatma. 9-50 Sardarbai Karadgekar. 10-10 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-30 Niwrutti Sarnaik.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Listeners' request. 5-37 Gramophone records. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Next week's programmmes in Bengali and English. 6 News in English. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Sachin Dev Burman. 7-30 Ashit Mukerjee. 7-40 Nilima Banerjee. 7-50 Bepin Das. 8 Ashit Mukerjee. 8-10 Jharna Dey. 8-20 Sachin Dev Burman. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 The rising sun, 1. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Francisco Casanova and his orchestra.

Share Bazar Remains Quiet

UTTER ABSENCE OF SUPPORT

Scattered · Long Liquidation

Bombay: May 3.

The local market was weak to-day on renewed selling and political news damped general feeling. There being utter absence of buying price movement was irregular and even at the present low levels the market remains hesitant.

Earlier gains on the Wall-Street market were reduced by profit-taking. Prices remained in a narrow rut in the vicinity of the previous day's close with foreign improvement attributed to the theory of oversold condition. U. S. Steel shares closed 3/8 up at 52 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares were unchanged at 23 1/4 dollars.

As pointed out before the local market is lacking confidence and although the market is well liquidated buyers are timid. This shows that even investment support is very thin and quotations again declined.

Tata Steel Defds opened to-day at Rs. 1685 and after declining to Rs 1675 rallied to Rs. 1682. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 346 and after advancing to Rs. 348 closed at Rs. 347. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 970 and after declining to Rs. 967 closed at Rs. 972. Associated Cement shares weakened to Rs. 130/8 and Bellapurs were quoted at Rs. 199, while Bombay Burmas closed at Rs. 405.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: May 3.

Bombay Dyeing (985) 970 975 967 972
Century (363) 356 355 358 356
Central India (275) 268
Kohinoor (380) 371 376 374 371
New Great (367) 353 345
Simplex (93/8) 93 90 91 90
Swadeshi (259/8) 254 251 253
Associated Cement (133/4) 131 131/12 131/8 130/8
Andhra (1885) 1885
Tram Ordinary (133/8) 133/8
Tata Hydro (180) 180
Tata Power (1565) 1565
Tata Steel Defd (1725) 1685 1675 1785 1775 1782
Tata Steel Ordinary (352) 346 348 347
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (146/8) 146/4 145/12
Bellapur (201) 200 199
Bombay Steam (304/8) 304
Bombay Burma (415) 400 402 405

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, May 3.

100	Ahm. Advance	278	2
250	BOMBAY DYEING	972	8
100	CENTURY	356	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	268	0
100	COLABA	154	8
100	Coorla	104	0
250	David	37	8
250	Dawn	322	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 10	9
100	FINLAY	171	8
100	GOKAK X.D.	182	0
1000	Hindustan	9190	0
100	Indore	74	12
100	Khatau	131	4
100	KOHINOOR	374	0
250	LAXMI	471	4
100	MORARJI	210	0
250	Model	82	0
50	MYSORE	110	0
200	NEW GREAT	345	0
100	Oosmanshahi	68	0
100	Phoenix	280	0
25	Sassoon Silk	82	0
1000	Sholapur	2825	0
50	SIMPLEX	90	0
100	SWADESHI	253	0
100	SWAN	175	0
500	Vishnu	1246	4
1000	Western	1115	0

BANKS

50-100	BARODA	106	12
25-50	CENTRAL	39	12
500	IMPERIAL	1515	0
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	372	8
50-100	India	135	0
100	RESERVE BANK	102	12
5	UNION	6	5

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	130	12

INSURANCE

100	Empire	652	8
15-100	JUPITER	13	8
20	Mercantile	63	0
15-75	NEW INDIA	40	8
200	Oriental	3920	0
10-50	Vulcan	8	4

ELECTRIC

100	AHMD. OLD	171	4
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1885	0
10	AJMER	11	15
50	BOMBAY TRAM	133	8
100	Bombay Suburban	185	0
10	Broach	13	2
100	Karachi	215	4
100	Poona	216	4
100	Surat	176	4
100	TATA HYDRO	180	0
1000	TATA POWER	1565	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	851	4
100	C Province	104	12
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	100	0
100	Mandra Bhoi	104	0
100	Pachora Jamner	63	8
100	Sara Siraiguni	103	0
500	Tapti Valley	640	0

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	4	0
10	Indian Copper	1	13
10	Indian Iron and Steel	27	2
10	SHIVRAJPUR	26	8
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	1682	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	347	0
10	Steel Corporation	16	4

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	542	8
10	Air Services	8	
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	199	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	595	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	304	0
125	B Burma	405	0
50	B. Burma Cont.	145	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	2 15	3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	122	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	44	0
100	Indian Radio Def.	530	0
100	Indian Radio Ord	525	0
100	Port Canning	88	8
30	PREMIER CON	82	8
15	SCINDIA	18	7
25	Tata Oil	37	12
100	Wimco	204	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1540	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	313	12
7	p.c Bom Tram (T.F.)	75	0
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	637	8
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	116	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	108	8
7	p.c Tata Hydro	153	12
7	1/2 p.c Tata Power	1568	12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	214	6
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	145	12
7	p.c Vishnu	753	12

DEBENTURES

3	3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	4
6	p.c Andhra Valley	101	4
4	p.c Bom Telephone	51	8
5	p.c. Sholapur	71	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 3.

Due to reports of disturbed political conditions the market opened lower and thereafter hovered in a narrow range closing around the opening levels. Tata Deferreds, which closed at 1675 yesterday, opened at 1655 and moved between 1640 and 1660 closing finally at 1660. Tata Ordinaries opened at 346 and were transacted between 344 and 347. Bombay Dyeings showed an easier trend declining to 935 and stood finally at 940. Indian Irons were quoted at 27/2.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day :-

Tata Deferreds (1675) 1655 40 55 50 60
Tata Ordinaries (350) 346 44 46 44 47.

Tata Ordinary 347, Tata Deferred 1660, Indian Iron 27/2, Bombay Dyeing 940, Century 335, Central India 262/8, Kohinoor 363/12. Associated Cement 129 Bombay Burma 402/8, Scindia Steam 18/7, Tata Hydro 173/12 Reserve Bank 102/12, Imperial Bank F P 1515, Central Bank 39/12 Bank of India 135, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 94/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 3.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/1952 Loan 97-2
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 94-6
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-6
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 99-6
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 94-1
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-2
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 107-14
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-4
3 per cent War Bonds 104-6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112-8

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 110-5
4 per cent 1963/65 Mysore 115
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 107-12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107-8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115-8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: May 3.

LONDON :-
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 two months
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 next two months
B. C. RATES :-
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32
NEW YORK :-
Banks selling T T 333 1/4; D D 333 1/4
Banks buying T T 330; D D 328
MONTREAL :-
Banks selling T T 303; D D 304
Banks buying T T 297 3/4; D D 296 1/4
JAVA :-
Banks selling T T 56 3/4; D D 56
Banks buying T T 57 1/2; D D 57 1/2
JAPAN :-
Banks selling T T 81 1/2; D D 81 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/2; D D not quoted.
BERNE :-
Banks selling T T 126 3/4; D D 126 3/4
Banks buying T T 131; D D 131
STOCKHOLM :-
Banks selling T T 123; D D 123
Banks buying T T 128; D D 128
SINGAPORE :-
Banks selling T T 158; D D 158
Banks buying T T 155; D D 155
HONGKONG :-
Banks selling T T 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2
Banks buying T T 81 1/2; D D 81 1/2
SHANGHAI :-
Banks selling T T 19 3/4; D D 18 3/4
Banks buying T T 17; D D 17
MEXICO :-
Banks selling T T 67.27; D D 66.27
Banks buying T T 63.04; D D 62.04
LISBON :-
Banks selling T T 7.35; D D 7.35
Banks buying T T 7.55; D D 7.55
CROSS RATES :-
London/New York Dol 4 02 1/2-3 1/8
London/Montreal Dol 4.43/47
London/Java Gldn 7.58/62
London/Japan Sh 1/2 1/2
London/Berne Fcs 17.30/40
London/Stockholm K 16.85/95
Singapore/London Sh 2/4 5/32-7/32
Hongkong/London Sh 1/3 1/32
Shanghai/London Sh 0/3 11/32
Mexico/London Pes 19.5 21.5
Lisbon/London Esc 99.80-100.20
New York/London Dol 4.03 1/4
JAPAN :-
Bank's buying 60 days st. 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Reserve Bank rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :—Call 1/4 per cent
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent
Tone of Money Market :- Easy

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: May 3.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/4 at N York.

London Silver quotations were again unchanged with spot 23 1/2d and forward also 23 1/2d. Production and Indian Government selling satisfied negligible trade demand. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 1/8. London Bombay spot and forward Silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3. The local market was quietly steady with moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Quotations were as under:	Gold	Silver
Ready	Rs. 42 12 3	62 14 0
Vaishakh	Rs. 42 12 6	62 14 6
Jeth	Rs. 42 13 6	63 0 0

Sovereigns: Rs. 28/15.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: May 3.

Yarn No.	June	August	October
6 1/2s.	137	138	139
10 1/2s.	148	150	151
20 1/2s.	217 1/2	219 1/2	221½
40s.	325	327	329

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay: May 3.

Linseed May	4 15 6
Linseed September	5 3 3
Wheat May	3 14 0
Wheat September	4 0 0

PEPPER & GINGER.

Bombay: May 3.

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd. :—

	Rs.as.ps.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	82 0 0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy	82 0 0
Pepper Bhadarva Sud 15 per candy	85 0 0
Ginger bleached ready per cwt	17 0 0
Ginger Vaishakh Sud 15 per cwt	14 4 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: May 3.

Following a rise of 2 pts in New York cotton futures, the local market was due to open at Rs 214/8 for Broach J/A delivery, but the market opened quiet at Rs. 212 and declined to Rs. 211/4. At this level there was professional covering and prices advanced to Rs. 215/4. There was moderate bull support in Broach A/M delivery which opened at Rs. 244 and after declining to Rs. 243 advanced to Rs. 246. New Broach A/M 1942 delivery opened at Rs. 200 and declined to Rs. 198/8, but rallied to Rs. 199/8. The tone of the market was steady.

There was considerable covering and Broach J/A advanced to Rs. 219. At this level there was some realising and prices reacted to Rs. 217/8. The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as under :—

	Rs.as.ps.
F G M G Broach—	
April/May 1941	247 8 0
July/August	218 0 0
April/May 1942	200 8 0
Fine M G Oomra—	
May	154 3 0
July	155 8 0
Dec/Janry	159 0 0
F G M G Bengal—	
May	122 4 0
July	123 12 0
Dec/Janry	129 12 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: May 2.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 2 p m
Broach	A/M	245	242 1/2	245
Broach	J/A	216	214	214 1/4
Broach	A/M 1942	203	200 1/2	200 1/2
Oomra	May	154	152	152
Oomra	July	155 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Oomra	D/J	158	157	157
Bengal	May	122	121	122
Bengal	July	123 1/2	122	123 1/2
Bengal	D/J	129 1/2	127 1/2	129 1/2

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York: May 2.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following New York Stock Exchange report :—

	Dollars
Amer Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	29
Amer For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	16 1/2
Amer For Pow 5 per cent Debs	56 1/4
Electric Bond and Share Common	2 1/4
Electric Bond and Share 5 p.c. Pfd	55
Electric Bond and Share 6 p.c. Pfd	58 3/4
Electric Pow and Lt 7 p.c. Pfd	34
Columbia Gas and Electric	3
Amer Tel and Tel	149 7/8
Western Union Telegraph	19 3/4
New York Central R R	11 7/8
Great Northern Preferred	23
Union Pacific	78 1/8
Pennsylvania R R	23 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	210
Standard Brands	5 1/2
American Tobacco 'B'	67 1/4
Int Tel and Tel 1952 Debs	41
Australia 5 per cent 1955 Loan	58
United States Steel	52
Bethelehem Steel	70
Republic Steel	17 1/8
Crucible Steel	37 1/4
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	20 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 1/4
Chrysler Motors	57 1/2
General Motors	37 3/8
Socony	9 1/4
Consolidated Oil	5 5/8
Texas Corporation	37 1/8
Chase National Bank	28 3/4
National City Bank of New York	25
Int. Nickel of Canada	25 1/8
Sears Roebuck	68 3/4
Woolworths	26 7/8
Dupont de Nemours	142
National Dairy	12 1/2

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 210 cent points at 331.
Broach J/A below New York July 331 cent points at 331.
Broach A/M New below N.Y. March 390 cent points at 331.

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: May 3.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup.	Fine.	F.G	Good
M G Bengal U P	127	125	123	121	
M G Punjab	127	125	123	121	
M G Rajputana	132	130	128	126	
M G Oomra No. 3	159	156	153	150	
M G C P No. 1	191	188	185	182	
M G C P No. 2	170	167	164	161	
M G Broach No 2	251	249	246	243	
M G Punjab/American	292	289	286	283	
M G Surat	363	360	357	254	
M G Rajpipla	358	355	352	349	
M G Navsari	373	370	367	364	

Justice And Fairplay

B. P. H. A.'S QUEER NOTIONS

By J. C. MAITRA

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association Limited has come down with their sledge-hammer on the poor Kirkee United. Two of their players, P. N. Nimal and K. N. Nimal, have been suspended for two years, and seven others, S. Phillips, A. F. Martis, P. Gaekwad, V. Jagtab, G. N. Nimal, Motee and Dhadge suspended for 18 months. Before we proceed further let us discuss the incidents which led to their suspension, so that we may judge the guilt and punishment of the players concerned. I need hardly assure my readers at the very outset that I am all for discipline and want those who offend this code to be severely dealt with. At the same time, I insist on justice being done to all.

UMPIRE'S MISTAKE

The incident took place in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Mr. K. Kariyan Shetty, a cloth merchant from Padubidri, offered Satyagraha on 4th ultimo at Palmar (South Kanara) and not being arrested, proceed on foot towards Delhi, when, on his way he was arrested at Bhatkal and tried at Honavar and sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment. At present he is undergoing his term of imprisonment in Hindalge jail at Belgaum.

The Kirkee United were playing against the Bhagwant Club from Tikamgarh, who became the ultimate winners of the Cup. Kirkee were the first to score. Then the Tikamgarh team equalised. Later on, Bhagwants scored again and ran out victorious. About this winning goal all the papers unanimously declare that it was notched from a glaringly offside position—so much so that all the defenders "stood stock still' and allowed the attacker to shoot without any opposition. Umpire H. S. Lynn who was in charge of this end, awarded a goal to the amazement of everybody.

THE DEMONSTRATION

It was undoubtedly a genuine mistake on the part of the Umpire. Experienced as the Kirkee players are, they should not have allowed the attacker free passage without hearing the whistle from the Umpire. There was a little argument on the field about it, but Lynn stuck to his gun. After the game, K. N. Nimal is said to have sarcastically thanked the Umpire for awarding the goal and presenting the match to the Bhagwant Club. The Umpire naturally resented this and threatened to complain to the Committee which he did. There was also a short demonstration against him by some of the Kirkee players, which also formed a part of the complaint.

'EX PARTE' JUDGMENT

The Emergency Committee of the B.P.H.A. met the same evening and recommended punishments as stated above It seems rather funny that according to the rules of the Association, the old Committee went out of existence at the last annual general meeting and the new Committee was not yet formed. Therefore the old Emergency Committee had no right to function! However that does not matter now. The surprising part of it was that none of the accused players were called before the Committee for their explanation. The judgment was passed 'ex parte'. It is said that some members of the Committee being witnesses to the incident were satisfied about the guilt of the accused

Now the question is whether the Committee was sure that all the players named took part in the demonstration. We have it on the authority of the Manager of the team who is by the way, a member of the B.P.H.A. Managing Committee, that two of the accused players had run up to him to report the incident. It is also possible that some of the other players were mere spectators to it. At any rate, it is the inalienable right of an accused person to have an opportunity of defending himself. The Committee, it seems, in their hurry to convict them all overlooked this primary privilege of the accused. If they disbelieved them, they could have punished them as drastically as they wished. But they blundered in not calling even their Manager to have his say. I am told by the Chairman that this procedure is not followed in sport! Will the I.H.F. enlighten the public in this matter?

DRASTIC PUNISHMENT

Then there is the question of severity of the punishment. It is agreed on all hands outside the Committee that it is too drastic and heavy. The behaviour of some of the players, though deserving of condemnation, was not of such a dangerous character that it merited the sentence passed on them. The whole incident is said to have melted away, I am told, in less than two or three minutes. Some bad epithets against the Umpire and a show of sticks by some. Nobody was touched personally, nor was the crowd dispersed with outside help. It is clear that the players kept themselves within bounds, though their conduct was generally reprehensible.

ERROR OF JUDGMENT

To my mind, the sentence of a couple of months' suspension would have had a salutary effect on them all. I know of cases in which the B.P.H.A. Committee had accepted apologies from abusive players and let them off with a warning in the first instance. They may be punished more severely if they are hauled up again. The Kirkee players might have been dealt with in a fair and square manner and the prestige and authority of the Association maintained in an impartial and unprejudiced way. Maybe with the best of intentions the Committee has laid itself bare to the charge of error of judgment.

GIDNEY'S CASE

There is another instance which demands public attention. A player named Gidney played for Young Sports in the Aga Khan Cup after donning the colours of the Royal Indian Navy in the Lewis Cup. It seems that the player had assured the Young Sports that he had not played for any Club this season. Still this Club asked him for a certificate in advance from the Secretary of the B.P.H.A. to this effect. One may ask why this Club asked for such a certificate? What was their reason for disbelieving the statement of the player? There is no case, I believe, in the record of the B.P.H.A. or any other Association where a certificate has been asked for and given in advance!

PROTEST BY BHIMRAJ

When a protest was lodged by the Bhimraj Sports Club, it turned out that the player had had already played for the Navy. The Tournament Committee took three days to decide the issue, but ordered a replay within 16 hours. As the protesting Club expressed their inability to field a side at such a short notice they were scratched. Did the Tournament Committee or the Association "Emergency Committee realise that Bhimraj were deprived of their rightful claim because of the dishonest conduct of this player? Of course the Association could not offer any remedy to the Club at a late stage. But what was the punishment meted out to this guilty player?

CERTIFICATE IN ADVANCE

As far as I am aware, this player was never called before the Committee. If he was, what was his explanation? Did he admit his guilt or did he lay the blame on his club? The manner in which this case was hushed up has given rise to a good deal of suspicion. It has never been explained why the Young Sports asked for a certificate in advance and why the Secretary obliged him in such a hurry. Was not his verbal assurance that Gidney had not played for any team enough? I am sure even the Aga Khan Committee could not have questioned his veracity. However that may be, the question of certificate did not arise till the protest was lodged by Bhimraj. It is being asked, did he give it to save Young Sports from suspension?

SUSPENSION OF G.I.P.

A case in point is furnished by the G.I.P. Railway. Their Headquarters had fielded three or their men from the Parel Workshop in the Lewis Cup without a transfer. It was due to the ignorance of their new officer who admitted the mistake. The Parel Tournaments Committee wanted to replay the match. But the B.P.H.A. Committee said that the infringement of law was a breach punishable by suspension and they ordered their suspension from the Tournament. The G.I.P. were the holders of the Cup and were deprived of the second bid through this honest mistake. But I know of another player who played for the Christ Church without taking

Dr. G. Samuel, Medical Superintendent, Sir Wanless T. B. Sanitarium, Miraj.

a transfer from the H.V.M. Neither the Club nor the player was punished in this case!

B.P.H.A.'S TASK

From the above it will be seen that the administration of justice so far as the Managing Committee of the B.P.H.A. is concerned has been far from fair and equitable. For some reason or other it has been unbalanced. An impartial body like B.P.H.A. is expected to apply the rules and administer justice without fear or favour and with an even hand. It is therefore very necessary that their administration should be systematised. The players, Clubs and the public should have fullest confidence in their fairplay towards all. Then only the Association will prosper. The Kirkee United, though drastically dealt with, have the sympathy of all fans in this city for their gallant fight against the redoubtable champions.

Monks, Nuns, Sing-Song Girls Are Note Allowed

In China's War-time Capital!

CHUNGKING MOST-BOMBED CITY IN EASTERN HEMISPHERE

Some time during the latter part of April or early in May, the thick gray fog that has hung over Chungking during the winter months will lift and expose China's war capital to sunlight and Japanese bombers.

At that time, the open season begins for the Japanese air force which dropped approximately 2,400 tons of bombs in more than 50 raids on the city last season, killing 2,051 people and wounding 3,459 others.

During the current winter, Chungking authorities have constructed new dugouts for 150,000 people. By the time the bombing season opens, there will be tunnels in the city's rock foundation to protect 450,000 people from Japanese bombs. But in the meantime, Chungking's population has grown to something well over 600,000, which means that something like one-third of the city's population cannot be accommodated by shelters during raids.

Paradox City

Five years ago, Chunking was merely a big trading town with hundreds of buildings clinging to its huge, steep-sided limestone rock on the Yangtze River. Today, it has the largest population of any city in Free China, also the most complicated problems. Despite the fact that it is the most bombed city in the Eastern Hemisphere, it is the fastest-growing and most alive community in the country. Nobody likes Chungking's damp, murky climate, but municipal authorities have the greatest difficulty keeping people from settling in the city.

Between now and the end of April, Chungking's municipal government is forcing 200,000 people to evacuate to 10 outlying districts. Domicile permits will be issued only to those who find it absolutely necessary to work and live inside the city limits. Even government offices that can conduct their work outside the city will be evacuated.

Among those ineligible for domicile permits; monks, nuns, sing-song girls, fortune-tellers, enlisted men and officers whose duties do not urgently require their presence in the city.

146,000 Bombs!

Japanese air raids on Free China have generally been ineffective. Japanese airmen dropped 146,000 bombs in 7,140 raids up to 1940's end and killed 57,461 Chinese civilians, wounding 74,334—an average of less than one casualty per bomb. The proportion has been nearly the same for Chungking, but the wartime capital is taking no chances.

After approximately one-third of the city's present population is evacuated, there will be shelters for every one remaining. Air raid service work has been co-ordinated in a new organization, the Chungking Air Raid Precautions Commission under Defence Commander General Liu Shih. Under the new commission, nearly 10,000 men will take care of directing traffic, guiding people into dugouts, maintaining order in shelters rendering first aid, fighting fires, taking care of raid victims and their families.

The number of signal posts has been doubled to 32, and the number of water reservoirs in the city has been increased to 17 to prevent shortage of drinking water. An innovation will be a special shelter system for expectant mothers, mothers with newborn babies and other people immobilized by illness, a feature devised by municipal authorities in co-operation with local hospitals.

The city's telephone network, work on which was interrupted by continuous bombings, and replanning of the street system, has been completed and the number of repair gangs tripled in readiness for the coming bombing season. Mechanical ventilation and electric lighting equipment in dugouts have been installed during the winter lull, and Chungking's tunnels are expected to be considerably more comfortable in all respects.

The war capital's A.R.P. authorities are experimenting with a new type air raid warning signal which is expected to be a great improvement over the preceding signals. However, the system will remain basically the same as in previous years in order not to cause confusion.

Evacuation

An elaborate system of domicile permits which will entitle approximately 450,000 people to remain in Chungking during the bombing season was put into effect beginning last fortnight. The permits will also serve as passes to public dugouts. Children under 13 will not require permits but will be indentified by wooden tags on strings around their necks.

Foreign residents and newspaper correspondents will negotiate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for domicile permits. Transit visitors will be given permits allowing them a week in the city to conduct their business.

The government is helping finance the evacuation, has warned people not to move to places near or on highways, has designated districts where food and daily

(Continued on Page 39)

CHINA'S CHIANG

He does not allow monks, nuns, sing-song girls and fortune-tellers to reside in Chungking. Other cities, please copy.

FOR SERVICE
TO THE SUFFERING
A BRANCH OF THE
Sadhana Ausadhalaya
HAS BEEN OPENED AT
455, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY 2.

In all diseases, the efficacy of the Ayurvedic medicines manufactured by Sadhana Ausadhalaya, is assured. The high degree of purity and genuineness for which Sadhana preparations are famous, has been attained by many long years' experience in manufacturing Ayurvedic medicines strictly according to the Sastric formulaes. Only the best ingredients are used and all processings are carried on under expert supervision. To-day "SADHANA" is the hallmark of quality and purity in Ayurvedic medicines.

Ayurvedic Physicians are requested to apply for special privileges

Adhyaksha Dr. Joges Chandra Ghose, M.A., Ayurved-Sastri, F. C. S. (London), M. C. S. (America), Formerly Professor of Chemistry Bhagalpur College

SADHANA'S Medicines Suit all cases acute & chronic

When there is any illness in your family, you are welcome to consult free of any charge the highly qualified and experienced Kaviraj in charge of the branch either at the address given above or at your house.

SADHANA AUSADHALAYA
DACCA—(BENGAL)
Branches & Agencies—
All Over the World

SADHANA STANDS SUPREME IN THE AYURVEDIC WORLD

NEGUS' DATE WITH DESTINY

(Continued from Page 3)

nour and who followed his Emperor into an exile which afforded him living accommodation of only two small and sparsely furnished rooms

I have often compared them with the wealth and luxury of Ras Kassa's home, with his personal domestic staff of 2,500 men and women, and wondered what will be his dominant emotion when he meets the Italians again—this time with the support of British arms and discipline on land, and the eagles of the R.A.F. in the air.

And so Haile Selassie continues his fighting journey into his own country with Ras Kassa as always—tested and tried and never found wanting—by his side.

Harking Back To Queen Of Sheba

Many other pictures of the "little man who is making history" take shape in my mind's eye. Abyssinian warfare is so different from accepted standards of European conflict.

Haile Selassie, while he is glad to accept the benefit of the experience gained by British officers in colonial wars, also maintains his own traditions.

Among them two are particularly interesting—the daily ritual of the Ark of the Covenant and the use of the red war tent of Menelik.

The Ark of the Covenant, the Abyssinians claim, is the original or the greater part of the original Ark of the Covenant mentioned in the Bible.

It invariably follows the Emperor into war and must never be far away. It is the sacred charge of Abyssinia's most trusted officers who must guard it with their lives.

Few foreigners have ever seen the ark, but on one occasion I was privileged to see the reason for the tradition which demands its close association with the Emperor.

Carried in the ark is the most exquisite book I have ever seen. It is made of the finest leather tooled in gold and studded with magnificent precious stones.

The leaves are parchment, also limned in gold, and tell the story of the royal house from the day it came into existence—the day Queen Sheba gave herself to King Solomon.

Never Failed

It contains gems from the store-houe of Abyssinia's royal experiences during the centuries since those Biblical days, and during a war it is the Emperor's bounden duty to read extracts from this book.

Intrinsically the book must be worth several hundred thousand pounds, but in fact it is one of the few really priceless things in existence to-day.

The Abyssinians believe that as long as the Ark of the Covenant preserves this book Ethiopla will always be a kingdom, and any invader will never subdue the country for more than a little while.

One of Haile Seslassie's suite, an enlightened young man educated in Europe and generally cynical about most things, told me once that the knowledge of this book and the ark always brought him back to his senses. He pointed out that the ark had never failed his country—even when Britain conquered Abyssinia through Lord Napier.

Mussolini had scoffed at this tradition as superstitious balderdash, but all the same he had offered 1,000,000 lire for its capture during the war of 1935. All these years the sacred emblems had been most effectively hidden—but I wonder if Mussolini still sneers?

The red tent of Menelik is also important when an Abyssinian emperor takes the field. Though of comparatively recent origin, many legendary stories have grown up around its virtues.

Most of them are obviously exaggerated, but it is a fact that even the enlightened Haile Selassie would not dream of going to war without it.

He uses it as his home and staff headquarters all through a campaign.

There is still much to be done—perhaps many hard knocks to be taken by the patriots—before the King of Kings rides his traditional snow-white horse down the central avenue of Addis Ababa to his palace of Gibbi just beyond the town.

Since before the days when he first came to the throne, Haile Selassie has always centred his ambitions on the peaceful progress and development of his country.

Recently he told me again—enthusiastically—of what he hoped now to accomplish. The foundations of a new Ethiopia are already there, laid by him long before the Italian conquest, when he first showed promise of developing into a modern Haroun-al-Raschid, that prince of Baghdad who wandered alone by night among his own people to learn and better their conditions.

It had been Haile Selassie's habit to tour his dominions looking out for likely lads who might be trained to serve his country in some special way.

The Future

He had found scores of these youngsters. Some came from noble families, but more than half were the sons of tribesmen, shepherds, petty tradesman and others in humble circumstances.

At his own expense he sent these boys to be educated abroad and to bring back a cross-section of the best the world could offer. They went to Europe, America and as far away as India and Japan.

One lad I remember specially. He is now one of the Emperor's most trusted officers and maintains liaison with Britain on his master's behalf. The son of a Nubian slave—he is not yet thirty—the brilliance of his graduation from the Sorbonne had made him the hero of French legal lights before he was twenty.

That is the type of young man behind the Emperor to-day. It augurs well for the happy birth of a new Ethiopia and her alliance with Britain.

Perhaps the cause nearest the Negus's heart is that of the sick. It is his intention to ask Britain after the war to lend him the services of our best medical brains to make his country healthy as an African territory can be.

To this end his first act during his exile was to send his daughter the Princess Tsahai to learn nursing and hospital administration. No Society course of duty was hers. For four years she has learnt her job from the ground up in two of London's leading hospitals.

Tsahai was sent for by her father recently to begin her new duties—for like the others of her family she will be right in the front line.

She had been impatiently awaiting her call, and with her younger sister Tenogne and her mother Empress Waizeru Manen—who has, incidentally, been able to save and is now taking back, the Abyssinian crown jewels—will be by the Emperor's side by the time you read these lines.

Only one other fact need be stressed to mark the home-coming of the King of Kings—his emphasis during his first address to his people on arriving in Abyssinia on the Convenant he has made with Britain.

Its details are still secret but it is a document that finally puts paid to Mussolini's dream of empire.

I break no confidence when I say that every concession which may help his country to develop has been car-marked by Haile Selassie personally for Britain. He is the first to admit that while the King of Kings may ride home to his heritage, that same heritage cannot survive this welter of conflict without the help of the only friends upon whom he knows he can rely.

What shape will that friendship take?

I can see a real and workable all-red Cape to Cairo route. I can see many political and economic advantages being won by either side in perfect amity and understanding—not the least of which is the moral advantage of Abyssinia taking its place as the first fine example of British war reconstruction.

But most distinctly I can see the slight figure of Haile Selassie in his white muslim shawl as he kneels before his little golden statue of St. George, who is also his country's patron saint. It will take more than a war to interfere with his custom of daily prayer.

And outside his palace I can see thousands who used to gather there daily—bishops, beggars, warriors, women, hewers of wood and drawers of water—for all have the right of direct approach to his home.

As he comes outside after his prayers the old cry will be heard again

"Habet, Habet, Habet."

A bishop will raise his hand in benediction in thanks for the peace which has come again with the overthrow of Italy in Africa.

I can see Haile Selassie bowing his acknowledgement with a smiling that slow smile, no longer sad as it was throughout his exile. The King of Kings is home....

Do you know—
Flies carry disease?
Protect your family! Insist on Flit to kill flies. Substitutes are often worthless—sometimes even dangerous—and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band. Flit spray will not stain.
Kill flies with
FLIT
FLIT
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
Flit spray will not stain
Refuse substitutes for Flit. If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit.
417
Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

A Page For Women

She Has Brains..... Poor Girl !

BY REGINE

Dear Regine:

I am a young woman, twenty-five, engaged in an intellectual pursuit. It takes a great deal of my time and energy and is hardening me to the softer things of life. I read all the articles on how to "get your man" and "how to be glamorous," but nothing I do seems to be effective either way. I can't make up my mind just what is wrong, because I think I have tried everything. It's no go. I am good looking, have a fairly nice figure and can converse intelligently on most subjects. Shall I duck my head in a bucket of water three times and take it out twice? Is it really better to be beautiful and dumb....than intelligent and lonely? I am beginning to wonder.

MINERVA.

* * * *

We are living in an era, Minerva, that is fraught with unrest and fear. Men fear for their lives, not only in the counting house and where their jobs are concerned, but even on the battlefield. Everywhere you look there is confusion.

For many generations, Man has come to look upon Woman as a haven in which he can rest, assured of being petted, pampered and understood. Men have the idea that a woman, to be desirable, must be one-third child, one-third mother and one-third sweetheart. As you can observe there is no room in this catalogue for the intellectual young woman who is also a personality with the same hopes, ideals and ambitions as his own.

From the days of the Crusades when the Crusader rode off to war with his sweetheart's colours on his shield, her rose in his visor, men have been accustomed to going out to battle the world and leaving their women at home. And it's hard to change the habits of several dozen lifetimes.

There are of course, men who are superior and are unaffected by what a woman does in her private life. Unfortunately for the intellectual woman, she isn't. The woman with brains invariably carries them around like a badge and succeeds in making everyone in her vicinity conscious of them.

I think you might have a chance if you could remember to forget them (your brains) in your off-office moments and become sweet and clinging. Men are quite adept at forgetting their importance, but women are a little too new in the business.

GO GAGA

You might try going on a vacation and masquerading as a sweet and simple little girl with nothing on her mind but a bunch of curls. Actresses have this faculty. They are extremely feminine, even though that appearance of femininty often hides a really masculine brain.

Wear attractive clothes, pretty rather than smart, and cultivate a good beauty shop. Try to do things during your extra curricular activities that are completely removed from your work and get some gaiety into your existence.

You are living in an unfortunate era. The only times when men are interested in brilliant women are when they have a great deal of leisure or a great deal of security. But the average man is afraid of being on exhibition before the scrutiny of a too smart woman. Men like to strike poses in front of their women folk and be superior, even if they are the kind who get customers for their wives' laundry activities. And the dullest man considers himself the superior of the most advanced woman, in some ways at least.

All you can do is hope some scientist, who knows a hundred times as much as you, falls for you and decides you are a little nit-wit. And best of luck. You need it.

Chinese Women In Politics

During Chungking's celebrations of International Women's Day March 8, Madame Chiang Kai-shek pointed to the extraordinary progress in the elevating of the Chinese woman's political position. In China's democratic scheme of Government woman to-day play an important part, she said.

In the People's Political Council which was then in session, for example, Madame Chiang called attention to the fact that there were 12 women members, one of them in the presidium. In pre-revolutionary China, where women were required to remain in their chambers when men of the household entertained, where bound-feet and illiteracy were the rule, such a situation would have been unimaginable. She also drew a contrast between to-day's Chinese and Japanese women, the latter having no voice whatsoever in public affairs.

China's first lady declared at a meeting that day, that the war-time work of Chinese women will become increasingly more important during the present economic phase of the war between China and Japan.

Said Madame Chiang on the democracies: "China's appeal for unity among the Democracies is even more urgent than her appeal for aid for herself. The Democracies should concentrate all manpower and material resources to deal with the common menace to Mankind."

A GROUP of navvies were having their lunch by the roadside. Presently a jovial clergyman came along.

"Ah, good morning!" he said to them. "Alfresco to-day?"

"Who's riding him, guv'nor." asked one of the men.

MADAME CHIANG

"In China's democratic scheme of Government women play an important part."

'HA, ha!' laughed Bigham. 'Poor old Henpecked! I saw you yesterday sewing a button on your coat.'

'You're a liar,' snapped Henpecked.

'I tell you I did,' said Bigham. 'I saw you with my own eyes.'

Henpecked gave a superior smile.

'You didn't,' he replied. 'It was my wife's coat.'

* * * *

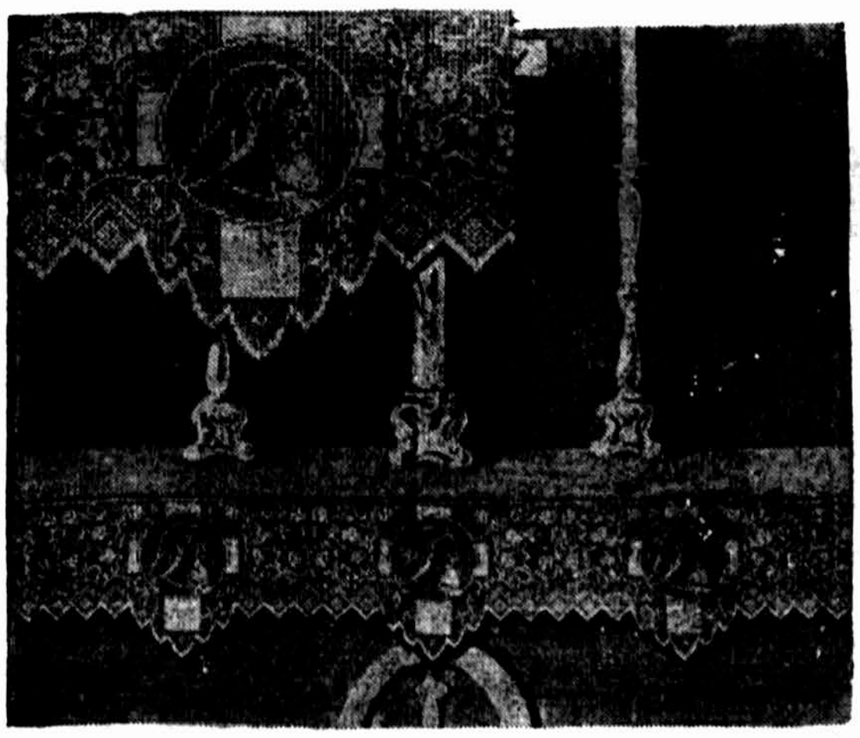
MRS. JONES and her small son were gazing anxiously at aeroplanes passing overhead.

'It's all right,' assured their next-door neighbour, Mrs. Smith. 'They're ours.'

Next day Mr. Jones was out with the boy, when another batch of 'planes flew over them.

'It's all right, Dad,' exclaimed the boy. 'You needn't worry. They 're Mrs. Smith's!'

EXQUISITE ALTAR LACE



WE wanted to give you a most unusual piece of altar lace to satisfy the demands which keep pouring in. The head of Jesus set off by the delicate floral design, is perfect for such lace. This lace can also be used on other linens, such as ensocks, and other clothes.

(Copyright)

Every woman's dream
The beautiful complexion every woman longs for is now yours for the asking... thanks to the DEEP-PORE CLEANSING of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream. This lovely cream penetrates so deeply into the pores that every bit of dirt and stale make-up is flushed to the surface... leaving your skin softer and more beautiful than ever before. One more hint: a dash of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Skin Lotion will stimulate blood circulation to the skin tissues and bring the blush of youth to your cheeks.
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS
D-104

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Postage stamps have long been a recognized means of raising charity funds in European countries, and it is certain that never before has such relief been more essential than now, when the rigours of winter are added to the burdens of war already being borne by the civilian population, as well as by the armed forces. It is not difficult to see the reason for the many semi-postal issues currently released throughout Europe, but personally, we doubt if all of them will succeed in their avowed purpose. We cannot help wondering how much charity will be extended through funds raised by the sale of stamps issued through a virtually non-existent government. From Belgium, a country completely occupied by German troops, comes a set of four values, identical in general format to many of the charity issues released by the Belgians in happier times. The stamps bear no trace of Nazi influence, which is in itself rather odd. Each value is devoted to the honour of a Belgian city, carrying its coat-of-arms, together with the inscription, "Secours d'Hiver, 1940" and "Winterhup," respectively the French and Flemish designations for "Winter Help." Values and colours are: 30 centimes plus 5c green, red and yellow—city of Ghent; 40c plus 10c, brown, red and blue—city of Arel, 50c plus 10c, violet, red and blue,—Brussels, and 75c plus 15c, purple, red and yellow—Namur.

FINNISH CHARITY STAMPS

A semi-postal set has also been issued by Finland for the purpose of raising Red Cross funds. This series also comprises four values arranged as follows: 50 pennia plus 5p dark green, brick layer at work; 1.75 markka plus 15p brown, farmer plowing; 2.75m plus 25p, red-brown, mother and child, with a burning building in the background; 3.50m plus 35p dark blue, Flag of Finland. Each stamp carries a Red Cross in a small field of light.

TUBERCULOSIS AID

The chronicle of semi-postal items continues with the anti-tuberculosis semi-postals released from Yugoslavia. Here the series has been created by overprinting four high values of the 1937 air-mail series. The double barred anti-tuberculosis cross appears on each stamp, and the new values have been overprinted as follows: 50 paras plus 50p on 5 dinars violet, St. Naum Convent; 1d plus 1d on 10d brown lake; Port of Rab; 1.50d plus 1.50d on 20d dark green, Sarajevo; and 2d plus 2d on 30d ultramarine, Ljubljana.

GREEK ITEM

A charity stamp from Greece joins the cavalcade of semi-postals in the form of an overprinted item. Using as the basic stamp 50 lepta green of the 1939 postal tax issue, picturing Queens Olga and Sophia, a new semi-postal has been created to raise funds for the Greek Tuberculosis Association.

AXIS CONNECTION NOTED

Directing attention to the affiliation of Rumania with the Rome-Berlin Axis is the purpose of two Rumanian series.

One is a re-issue of the Codreanu design which appeared a few weeks ago. The new stamp is an airmail item, arranged in horizontal format, with a value of 20 leis plus 5L and is printed in blue-green. Besides inscriptions referring to the Iron Guard leader who was slain several years ago, the new stamp carries the inscription "Roma-Berlin".

Various inscriptions commemorative of the political affiliation of Rumania have been overprinted on the Jubilee sheets issued in 1939 in honour of King Carol I. There were three sheets in this issue, one of three and two of four stamps each, comprising a total of eleven stamps. Each stamp has been given one of these surcharges, "Roma-Berlin", "Berlin-Roma-1940", "Berlin 1940", or "Roma-1940".

CHILEAN CITY HONOURED

The four hundredth anniversary of the city of Santiago has been commemorated on Chilean postage with the issue of a 5 value postage set. Four patriots of Chile are pictured on the lower values, which are of ordinary postage stamp size, while the highest denominations is a much larger stamp with a pictorial theme.

Values, colours and designs are. 10 centavos brown-red, Father Camille Henriques (1769-1825); 40c green, Pedro de Valdivia (1497-1553); 1-10 peso, red-orange, Benjamin M. Vicuna (1831-1886); 3.60p dark blue, Diego Barros Arana (1830-1907); 1.80p. blue scene showing the founding of Santiago.

BRITISH COLONIAL NOTES

A considerable number of changes are being recorded in postage paper throughout the British Empire. Most of these are minor alterations made to meet increased postage rates, or to supply a temporary deficiency in a particular item. British Colonial stamps are chiefly supplied to the colonies from the mother country, and present day shipping being what it is, the production and transportation of such supplies are extremely uncertain. Thus occurs these emergencies which must frequently be met by the colony itself in the best possible fashion.

The Bahamas met a scarcity of 3 pence stamps by overprinting that value on the current 2 1|2p blue, the new figure being printed in large black type, obliterating the old numberal.

New stamps in values of 2p and 5 shillings appear from Barbados, while Ceylon has a 6 cent blue and black.

Brunei's four new values are: 2c orange, 6c gray, 8c red and 15c blue in the "Scene on Brunei River" design.

A 5p slate-purple and orange, picturing an elephant and carrying a portrait of King George VI, has been released from Gambia, while Fiji meets a new postage rate with a 2 1|2p green and brown.

An addition to the postage paper of Gold Coast is a 1sh 3p value in Sepia and turquoise, picturing Christiansborg Castle, and from Grenada comes a new stamp with a value of 1|4p, printed in brown.

Several colour changes are reported from the African colonies. In Northern Rhodesia the 1 1|2p now appears in orange instead of carmine, and the 2p is printed in red instead of bright orange. Nigeria has a new stamp with a value of 2 1|2p, in orange. Colour changes from the Union of South Africa are reported in the 1 1|2p of the "gold mine" type which has been changed from dark green and gold to dark green and brown.

Trinidad is preparing a new 5 cent value, as well as re-issuing the 3 cent stamp in brown and green, instead of carmine and black, and changing the 4 cent value from brown to red.

New postage from Sierra Leone is a colour change in the 1 1|2p, now appearing in lilac instead of rose-red, and a change in the 2p from red-violet to red.

STAMP TEASERS

1. On what stamp is an army garrison pictured?
2. What stamp set was issued to honour the opening of a subway system?
3. Where is Cape Comerin, and what stamp carries view of it?
4. What postage paper honours Sir Charles Coghlan?
5. A ferry boat is shown on what adhesive?

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUIZ

1. The Tower of Meloria appears on an Italian stamp of 1931.
2. The carp is the "messenger fish" of Chinese legend, and appears frequently on Chinese postage paper.
3. Two Polish aviators, Zwirko and Wigura, won the circuit of Europe flight in 1932. In honour of their achievement, a postage stamp was issued the following year, but the aviators were killed in a crash before the stamps were issued.
4. A 1930 stamp of Italian Somaliland pictures an irrigation Canal.
5. In 1905 Spain issued a stamp series commemorating the third centenary of the publication of "Don Quixote". Scenes from the book are illustrated on the stamps, and the 25 centimos shows Sancho Panza being tossed in blanket.

(Copyright).

New Speed Record— 1,500 Miles Per Hour!

Invention Will Help Process Of Transfusion Of Blood; Needed By Red Cross

Attainment of a new speed record—1,500 miles an hour—with small steel balls spinning like stars in a vacuum was described before the American Physical Society.

In a meeting which preceded the opening of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Lloyd E. MacHattie of Upper Caledonia, Nova Scotia, graduate student in physics at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., described the development of a super-speed rotor which attains speeds of more than 100,000 resolutions a second, writes S. J. McDonough, Science Writer, Associated Press of America.

The steel spheres, about the size of small ball bearings, and small steel rods have been suspended with magnets inside a vacuum chamber and spun to the breaking point. Some of the rods have been bent double under the terrific pressures created by centrifugal force alone.

MacHattie and his associates, Dr. J. W. Beams, professor of physics, and Dr. Leland B. Snoddy, declared that their experiments were undertaken to determine the limits of rotor speeds to apply them to practical experiments.

They described a new type of centrifuge apparatus, also operated in a vacuum, which is spun at 1,000 revolutions a second to separate portion of blood cells for analysis of disease. With their special technique, blood and other materials can be fed continuously into the hollow rotor and separated into their respective parts as the solution moves up in a cream-separator action.

NEEDED FOR WAR

The most practical use of this new rotor may be in separating blood cells from plasma in the new technique of using plasma for blood transfusion. Whole blood, ordinarily used for transfusion, deteriorates within one week but plasma can be stored indefinitely and used for shock, treatment without the necessity of matching the blood types of the donor and recipient.

The American Red Cross and other medical organizations have expressed a desire for such a continuous centrifuge as MacHattie described because previous methods required the use of small vials which were whirled in a merry-go-round machine, taken out, emptied, sterilized and filled again. The new machine may make it possible to feed whole blood continuously through the rotor, drawing off the blood cells from the bottom and the plasma near the top.

Such a machine is a necessity in national defence and in United States and to Great Britain one scientist declared. Plasma can be shipped and carried even to the front line of a battlefield and already more than 200 quarts have been shipped to Britain for emergency use. The Red Cross has at the present time registered more than 5,000 donors in six cities who contribute a pint of blood every two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Prabhubhai Upadhyaya jointly run the Adarsh Bal Mandir at Khar.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

Kaka Saheb Kalelkar who presided at the third annual celebration of the School.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The following have been elected or re-elected as office-bearers of the different Local Branches affiliated to the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, for the year 1941-42:

KHAR: President—Shri Himatlal Anjaria; Vice-President—Mrs. M. S. Jhabvala; Treasurer—Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya; Jt. Secretaries—Mrs. Sarlaben Nanavaty and Mrs. Vatsalaben Nilkanth.

BANDRA: President—Shrimati Ratanben Mehta.

VILE PARLE: President—Shri C. T. Shah; Vice-President—Shri Manharbhai Motubhai; Secretaries—Shri R. T. Kelavala and Shri R. T. Vin.

ANDHERI: President—Shri Dhirubhai Desai; Secretary—Shri Ranjitbhai Mehta.

MATUNGA: President—Shrimati Labhuben Mehta; Secretary—Shri C. K. Sampat.

GHATKOPAR: President—Shri Durlabhji Khetani; Vice-President—Shri Purshottam Tana; Secretary—Shri Jayant Pandya.

BELASSIS ROAD: President—Mrs. Urmilaben Mehta; Vice-President Shri K. G. Vaidyanathan; Jt. Secretaries—Shri Rasiklal Shah and Mrs. Shrimatiben Mehta.

AMBARNATH: President—Shri V. N. Devasthali; Secretary—Shri N. A. Korde.

BARODA: President Shri C. P. Shah; Secretary Shri Balubhai Shah.

NASIK: President—Professor B. L. Patankar.

An Appeal

At the last workers' meeting of the Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, the urgent necessity of collecting funds for the Association was greatly realised. Accordingly, it was decided to collect donations, amounting to Rupees One Thousand at least, as early as possible. A Committee was formed to do the work, and some donations were collected on the spot, for which we are thankful to the donors.

Our Association, throughout its existence since last six years, has never publicly collected funds, except on one occasion when the All-India Children's Gathering was held at Bombay in the year 1937.

One thousand rupees is not a big sum to collect. We have put this modest figure purposely so that we may be able to collect that much at least. Any donations, big and small, will be thankfully received. They will be acknowledged individually and also through the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle".

There are many activities which we are attending to at present, and which, we are sure, the public are aware of, and there are more activities which we want to take up, but we feel very much handicapped for want of funds.

You realise yourselves that we cannot do much work without funds. So I earnestly appeal to you to do all you can, yourselves, your parents and guardians and your friends, to swell the funds of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Thanking you for your help and co-operation,

Yours in the Cause.

Dramatisation of a topical subject: A girl defending the National Flag of her country, Abyssinia, and the Italian soldiers trying to frighten and force her to be off its guard.

A group photo of the children students of the Adarsh Bal Mandir, Khar.

INDRA U. VASAWADA,
Offg. General Secretary,
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Vile Parle, (Bombay).

* * * *

He Wondered Why

I know a curious little boy
Who is always asking Why?
Why this, why that, why then, why now,
Why not, why by and by?
He wants to know why wood should swim,
When lead and marbles sink;
Why stars should shine and winds should blow,
And why we eat and drink?
He wants to know what makes the clouds,
And why they cross the sky;
Why sinks the Sun behind the hills,
And why the flowers die?
He wants to know why wind should come
From out the bellows nose;
Why pop guns should go pop and why
The ocean ebbs and flows.
He wants to know why fish have gills,
And why boys cannot fly;
Why steam comes from the kettle's spout,
And rain falls from the sky?
He wants to know why coal should burn,
And not a bit of stone,
How seeds get in the apple core,
And marrow in the bone?
Some of his Whys are not too hard
To answer, if you'll try.
But others—no one ever yet
Has found the reason why!

* * * *

THE science-master was demonstrating the reaction on lime-water of carbon dioxide. The presence of this gas gives to the clear lime-water a milky appearance.

Holding a beaker of the liquid in his hand, he breathed into it and held it up to show the change.

Up went a hand.

"Please, sir", asked one of the class in an awed voice, "will anybody's breath do that?"

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A child relating a story to her class-mates: Every one of them can relate stories.

Children in dresses of the different Indian communities paying homage to Bharat Mata.

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

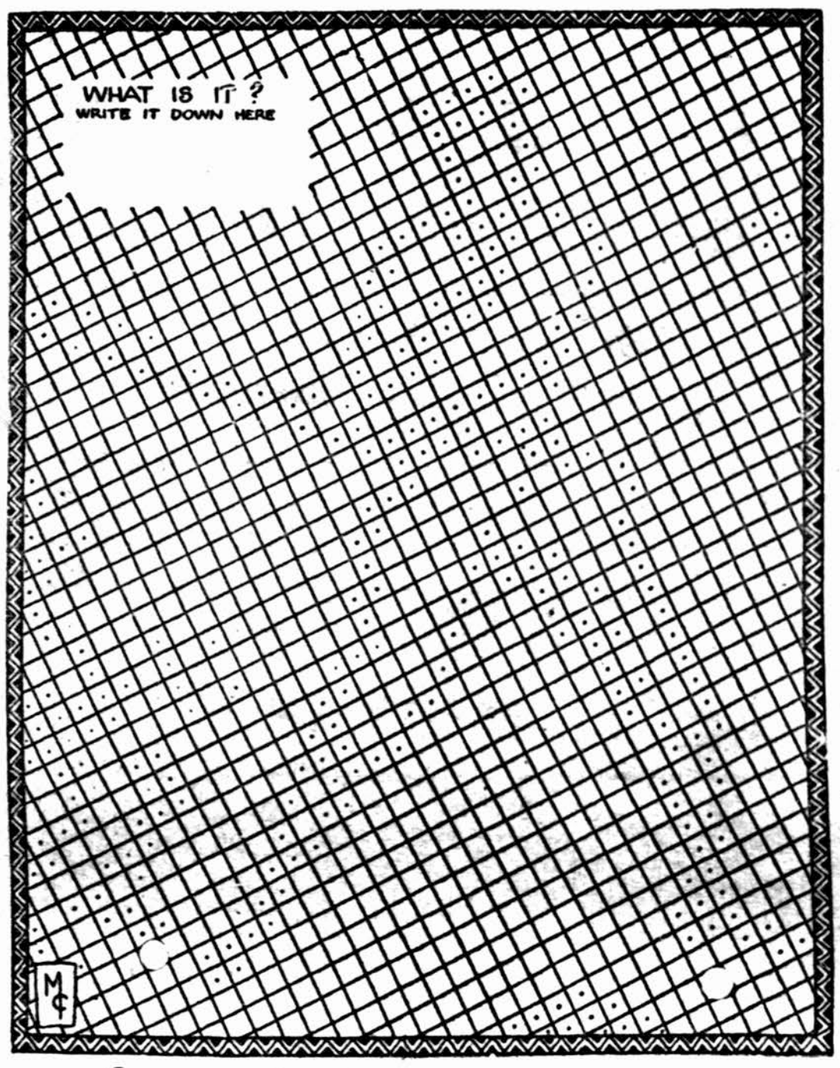
A Question?

WHAT do you say the answer to this is?

Six before six before
Five times a hundred.
This must be brilliant, or
Solvers have blundered.

Answer: VIVID.

(For Solutions See page 39)



A Picture to Complete

IN the unfinished picture at left you will notice many small squares in which there are dots. Take a pencil and fill in solid every square containing a dot. Then just see what an animated sports picture you have drawn.

How Many Boys?

ANSWER this quickly! On a road in Connecticut near a summer camp, a number of boys were marching home. One was in front of two others, one between two others, and one behind two others. How many boys were there?

Answer: Three, marching single file.

Try Your Wits On This One

THE names of the two objects in each section of this drawing would be anagrams of each other, save for the fact that one name has an extra letter. These extra letters, in the order in which they occur, spell a poetical name for the present season. In other words, delete one letter in the name of an object and rearrange the remaining letters to form the name of the other object in the same panel. Write down the deleted letters.

A Three-Flowers Transformation

CAN you write a four-letter word in each of the blank spaces of this trellis? These words must differ in but one letter from the words preceding and following them. That is, change one letter in PINK to get a word for the first blank space. Change a letter in this word to obtain a word for the second blank. Another letter-change should give you the word for the third blank and by changing a letter of this third word you should get ROSE.

Then in five more steps you reach the word LILY.

A "16" Word Square

CAN you complete this word square using the letters in the upper left-hand corner? A word square, as you know, is a square of words that read alike horizontally and vertically.

There are sixteen letters in the upper left-hand corner. And there are sixteen empty squares in the unfinished word square below. Copy one of the sixteen letters in each of the sixteen empty squares. If you put the right letter in each empty square the puzzle will have been solved.

Who Can Read This May Day Picnic Cryptogram?

OH! No wonder the streets of Blinkville are deserted. Here are the villagers celebrating May Day with a May pole and a queen of the May and everything. When asked if they liked Spring better than Winter, the festive folk arranged themselves so as to give their reply in the form of a cryptogram. Each figure stands for a letter, groups of figures for words. Can you read the message of the Blinkvillers?

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 39.)

Down on the Farm

A FARMER has 80 horses, cows, and sheep; one quarter of the number of horses, one-sixth of the sheep, and one-half of the cows equal nineteen. If the number of horses and cows be subtracted from one-half the number of sheep, the remainder will be ten. Can you tell how many animals of each kind the farmer has?

Answer: Four horses, sixteen cows, and sixty sheep.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

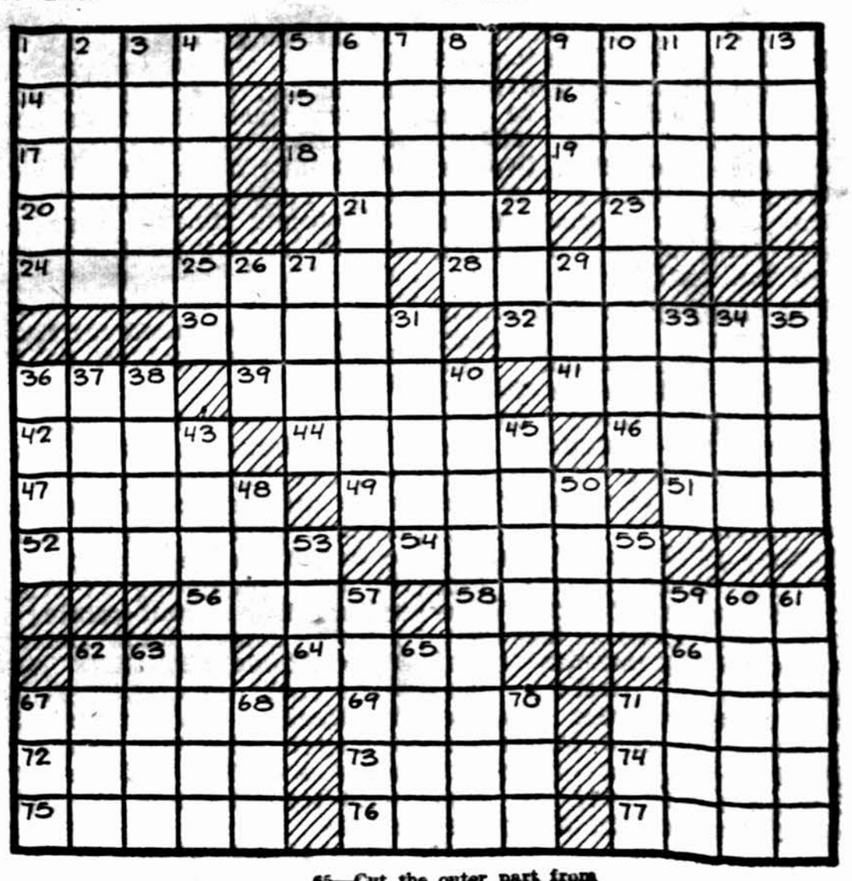
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

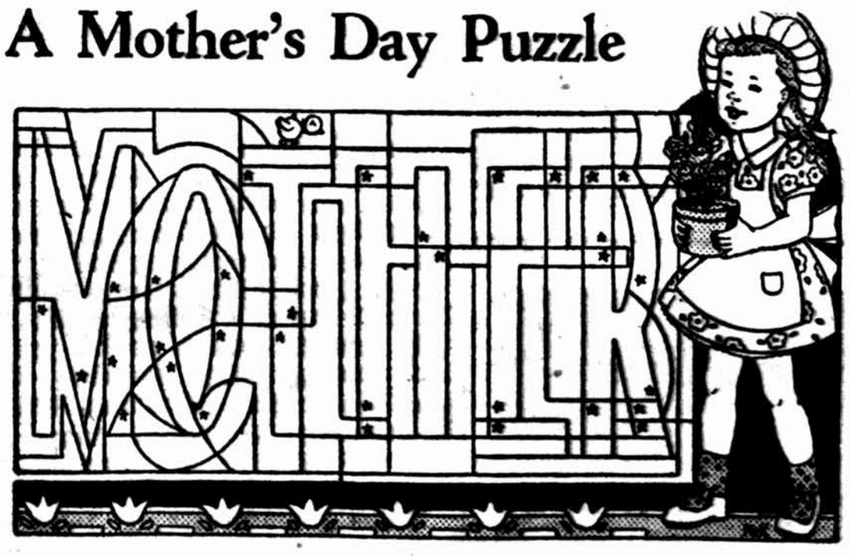
1—Persian poet
5—Hit with the open hand
9—Haste
14—Source of indigo
15—Having little color
16—Feminine name
17—Ring of a chain
18—Pertaining to grandfather
19—African antelope
20—Greek letter
21—Units
23—Literary collection
24—Who founded the Sienese school of painting?
28—Sense organs
30—Plant of the celery family
32—Who wrote "My Antonia"?
36—Border of a garment
39—Cast
41—Who gained a decisive victory at Gettysburg?
42—Ancient country
44—What battle in 1870 led to the surrender of Napoleon III?
46—Drive
47—Ultimate
49—Lease again
51—Boy
52—One who converts skin into leather
54—Who made Israel an independent state?
56—Object of worship
58—Tent for wounds
62—Illuminated
64—Bark of the paper mulberry
66—Anglo-Saxon money of account
67—Members of a warlike tribe
69—Part of a book
71—Level
72—Brick dried in the sun
73—Greek god of love
74—Mere routine
75—French Orientalist
76—Not so much
77—Biblical name

VERTICAL

1—What is the capital of Oregon?
2—Feminine name
3—Servian coin
4—Family
5—Mineral spring
6—Who is regarded as the chief founder of modern chemistry?
7—Masculine name
8—What active volcano is in the northwestern part of Martinique?
9—Pronoun
10—Upright architectural member
11—Dash
12—Feminine name
13—Father
22—Member of an Algonquian tribe
25—Symbol for tantalum
26—Those in power
27—Masculine name
29—Engine of war
31—Concluded
33—Greet
34—Norse work
35—What Speaker of the House was called "Czar"?
36—Weight
37—Pen-name of Charles Lamb
38—Who wrote "The Magic Mountain"?
40—What island group is also called the Tortoise Islands?
43—Of what province is Winnipeg the capital?
45—Firm
48—Guided
50—Metal
53—Decay
55—Prefix: twice
57—Part of a garment turned back
59—Where is the northern terminus of the Panama Canal?
60—Angry
61—More tardy
62—Fissure filled with minera
63—Metal
65—Cut the outer part from
67—Deface
68—Oriental coin
70—Worm
71—Monk's title



A Mother's Day Puzzle



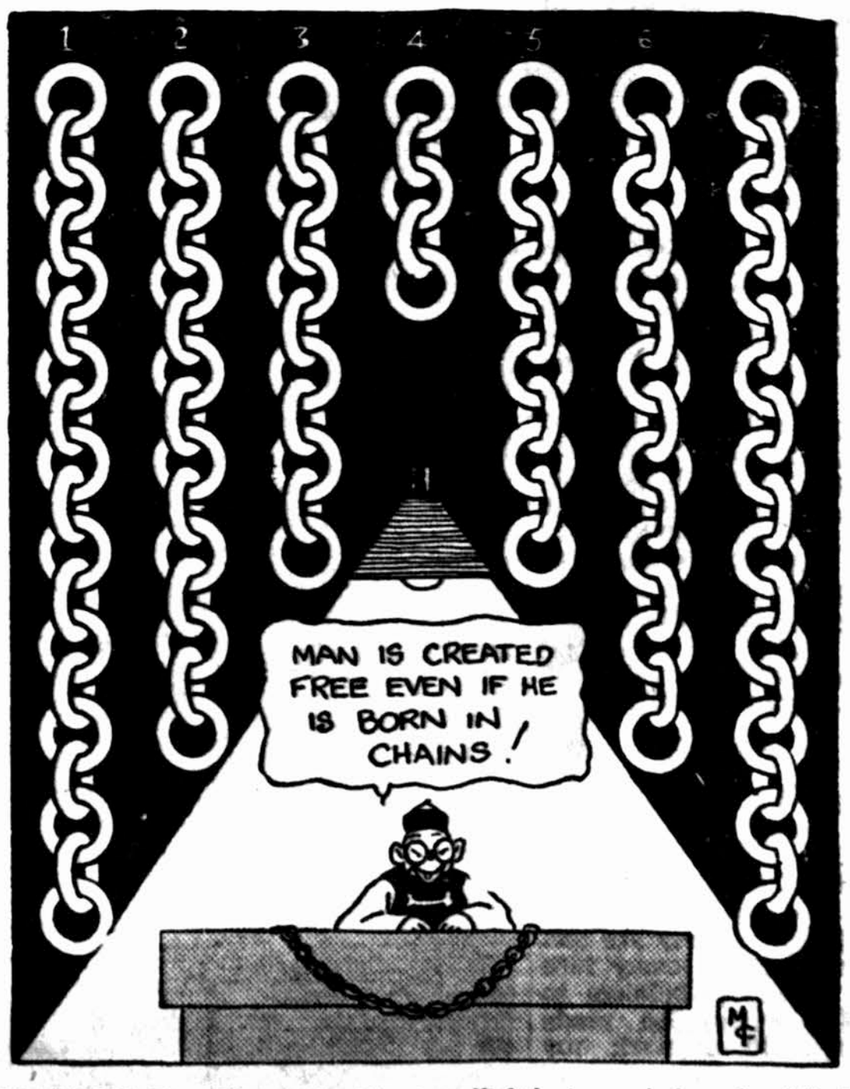
With your pencil, shade in all areas indicated by stars, to see who is going to receive this pretty plant from Jane.

Problem of the Last Lady

THE MANAGEMENT WILL NOW PAY $34.00 TO THE WINNERS OF THE BENO CONTEST. THE MONEY IS IN BILLS OF THE SAME DENOMINATION, AND THEY ARE NOT SINGLES EITHER
THANKS FOR THE BILLS
THIS GENTLEMAN WINS AS MUCH AS THE OTHER
THIS GIRL RECEIVES THREE TIMES AS MUCH AS THE TWO GENTLEMEN TOGETHER
AND THIS LADY GETS WHAT IS LEFT

SEE if you can solve this little poser in five minutes, or less. There are four prize winners in the beno contest. The above pictures show that three of them have received, or are about to receive, their prize money. After they have been paid off the last lady gets every dollar that is left. What is the amount of her prize money?

Can You Mend This Chain?



WHEN Chop Chop walked into his room the other night in the dark to put on the light he pulled the lamp chain so hard that it broke in seven pieces.

Now ordinarily, to connect one piece of chain with another, it is necessary to break a link and then attach it to one of the end links in the other piece of chain. If Chop Chop followed this rule he would have to break six links to repair the chain that he broke into seven pieces.

Somehow Chop Chop hit upon an ingenious way of mending the chain by breaking less than six links. How did he do it?

Kate's Retort

THE engagement of Kate and George was a source of excitement to their friends, for both were hot-tempered, as well as in love. After a lovers' quarrel, George wrote Kate the following sentence: "Woman without her man would be helpless."

Kate made three strokes of the pen and sent the letter back. Imagining yourself in her shoes, can *you* reproduce her correction? (None of the words has been changed.)

Answer: "Woman, without her man would be helpless."

Decapitation

A LOUD noise beheaded, may qualify its cause; if you decapitate the cause, you will have the end of all mortal things, which, when

Pins in Haystack

NEEDLES in haystacks are supposed to be hard to find. How about pins? Not in haystacks of course—but in: 1. A painful sensation; 2. A fruit; 3. A measure; 4. Belief; 5. The "sulks." 6. A peak. Can you name the words?

Answer: 1. PINch; 2. pinPIN; 3. PINt; 4. oPINion; 5. mouPINg; 6 PINnacle.

LET US LIVE TOGETHER

By Narain G. Jog

(Continued From Page 4)

sea-change, I still retain my pity for those "wretches". And that is why I say to them:—

Let us live together instead of killing each other. Live together in the same "mohallas", live in the same buildings; live as good neighbours; live as the citizens of the same great city; live as the sons and daughters of the selfsame Hindustan, than which, as Iqbal sang, there is nothing finer in the world.

Bombay, this proud and beautiful *urbs prima in Indis*, is merely a geographical term. Rome is said to be seven cities in one: Bombay is really seventy distinct and self-contained, localities sprawling like an octopus from Colaba to Matunga. There is the Bombay of palaces and the Bombay of slums. There is the Bombay where languid hips swing to the tunes of Teddy Weatherford, and there is the Bombay where aching muscles sweat to the music of soulless machines. There is the Bombay which skirts the blue waters of the Arabian Sea and there is the Bombay where even the rays of the midday sun do not penetrate.

There is the Bombay with Apollo Bunder as its focal point where the Europeans and Anglo-Indians sojourn. There is the Bombay of the rich Parsis and the Bombay built by them for their poorer brethren, to salve their uneasy conscience in the name of communal charity. The Muslims congregate on the east side of the city from the Crawford Market to Byculla Bridge, while the Christians have monopolised a large part of Dhobi Talao and the Suburbs.

And there is no one Hindu Bomday at all. It is Gujerati Hindu Bombay, Deccani Hindu Bombay, Karwari Hindu Bombay, Madrasi Hindu Bombay and damn—it—all Bombay. One can see the real cosmopolitan city only in the plutocratic areas like Nepean Sea Face and the Church Gate Reclamation or in the Red Light Districts around Foras Road. It seems as if it is only the capitalists and the prostitutes who remain untainted by the present separatist virus. They really live like brothers and sisters! And Thank God! there are at least two things where there can be no Pakistan—Money and Sex!

Oh! For A Bonfire

Let us begin by making a big bonfire of those evil noticeboards: FOR HINDUS ONLY, FOR MUSLIMS ONLY, FOR PARSIS ONLY, and EXCLUSIVELY FOR EUROPEANS. They are like sickening sores on the lovely face or our city. Bombay belongs to all of us and it ought to be made a penal offence to earmark any building for the exclusive use of any community.

We raise hell if an Indian tourist is politely fibbed by a London hotel manager that all his rooms were engaged. We consider it a national affront if the South African Government segregates Indian residents into particular a:

And yet with our own hands we build those edifices of inequity, those citadels of communalism, those islands of isolation, those breeding-grounds of bigotry, those ugly ghettos of the twentieth century.

We build them and we live in them. Gradually they form a part of our being. Those tell-tale boards shout from the house-tops our religion, community and caste. We are branded by them. The very minds of our children are unconsciously moulded by them... What Hope Young India.

Why should the Government and the Municipal Corporation tolerate such schools of communalism? Surely it should be a simple thing to pass a law forbidding such monstrous segregation in licensed public tenements.

Even those charitable colonies, meant for the use of a particular community must be forbidden by law. They only magnify the evil a thousand times. I am all for proper housing for the poor. But why cannot the charity organisation of two or more communities pool their resources and build a model cosmopolitan colony, I wonder?

I said above that it is only the capitalists and the prostitutes who live together in peace. But while the former fraternise among themselves, they always take care to demarcate their properties as for this community or that, so as to make rent-racking the easier. I even know some high-souled Hindu capitalists who reserve their buildings exclusively for Muslims and their Muslim colleagues who will accept none below a tufted, thread-wearing twice-born Brahmin as their tenant!!

The British Government in its kindness has conferred upon Indians the boon of separate electorates. Following those footsteps our philanthrophic landlords have provided us with separate residences. There are riots —and no wonder!

By K. Ahmad Abbas

(Continued From Page 5)

and through a very deliberate, determined and consistent effort on my part, I have been able to get across these communal barriers. There are others who are not so lucky, and, perhaps, also not so determined to purge themselves of the slightest taint of communalism. Many of them would like to cross over if only they got an opportunity of knowing something of the other side. But how can they get such an opportunity when separate buildings are reserved not only for Hindus and Muslims but, what is still more monstrous, for their castes and sub-castes. Even a Gujerati Hindu and a Maharashtrian Hindu seldom live together in the same building!

Fatal Prejudices

Is it any wonder that exclusiveness leads to ignorance, ignorance to prejudice and prejudice to communal antagonism?

From personal experience I can point out a few instances to illustrate the point.

Many members of my family and friends in Panipat are convinced that every single Hindu in India rigidly observes caste distinctions and they refuse to believe me when I tell them that there are Hindus who can (and do) drink out of the same cup or glass as a Muslim or a Christian, who have not the slightest hesitation in inviting a Muslim to their homes for dinner. They almost seem to think that when I go to dine with a Hindu friend, I am made to sit in a corner like an untouchable and that food is given to me from a distance.

On the other hand, quite enlightened Hindus seem to think that all Muslims are over-sexed mawalis, with no sense of decency or honour or cleanliness.

In neither case is it wilful distortion of facts. It is just a false notion born out of complete ignorance of the ways and manners of the other community.

Centuries of exclusiveness have created many such prejudices and one can detect them even in those holding the most rationalist and nationalist views. For instance, I once received a rather dubious compliment from a Hindu acquaintance who remarked that I "did not look and behave like a Muslim at all!" And I was quite amused to find a friend (in whose completely non-communal outlook I have implicit faith) who wanted to engage a cook wondering whether a Muslim cook would keep the kitchen adequately clean!

Until I made a very deliberate effort to get rid of them, I was myself not entirely free from such prejudices. For instance I remember once describing a friend as "quite a spendthrift for a Hindu." Later I traced the implication of this remark to the notion prevalent among many Muslims that the Hindus are all misers. Which, of course, is as patently false as the notion that all Muslims are dirty!

These prejudices and false notions can easily be removed if the Hindus and Muslims could live together as neighbours. With neighbourly acquaintance would come mutual understanding, respect for each other, comradeship, unity!

Let us, then, live together! This is not an academic suggestion but an urgent, desperate appeal. It is the only remedy for the ugly situation that exists to-day in Bombay, in Ahmedabad, and in Dacca.

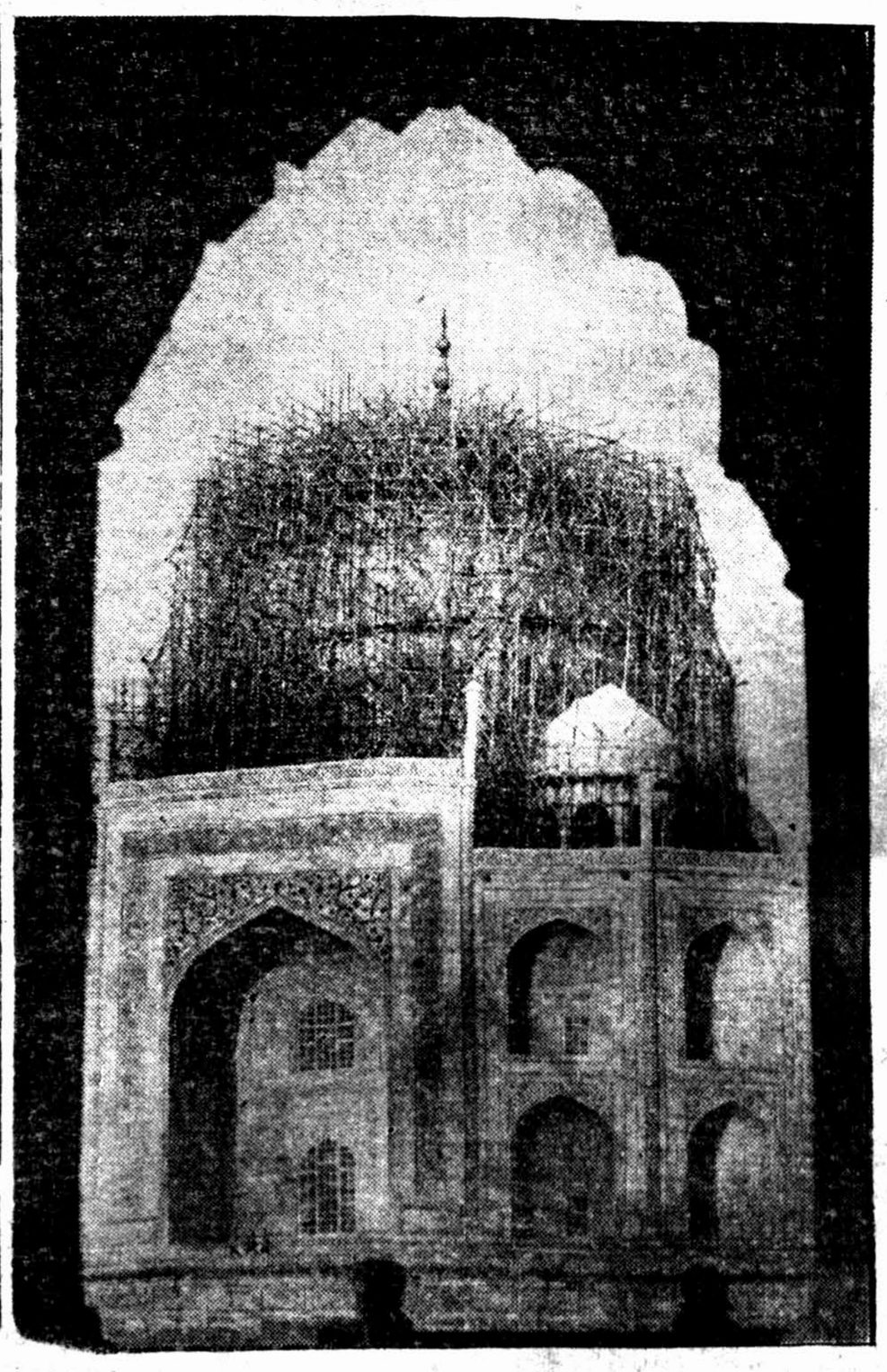
Live Together Or .....

I shall end where my friend, Jog, began. But there is no need for you to hark back to the riots of 1929.

Come with me and witness the ghastly tragedy of to-day. Come with me to the heart of the city and let me show you the lanes that connect Mohamed Ali Road with Kalbadevi—the No Man's Land that separates Muslim Bombay from Hindu Bombay. Look at those piles of stones and brickbats and broken glass. Look at those dark brown stains on the ground. Blood. Human blood. Your blood and mine!

This is the price we have paid for separatism and shall continue to pay till we decide to live together. This is a rehearsal—very inadequate, I assure you, and on a hopelessly small-scale!—of Pakistan and Hindudom. Separation cannot and will not bring about the end of communal conflict; it has been and will be the cause of perpetuating it. This riot involved only small localities in a single city. The real drama would be much more spectacular and grim.

Take your choice, then, and make up your mind. Shall we live together or continue to kill each other?



WHEN BEAUTY GOES IN FOR FACE-LIFTING!

Do you know what world-famous building is hidden behind these "splints"? You have guessed right. It is the Taj Mahal, undergoing repairs of the dome.

IN CHINA'S WARTIME CAPITAL!

(Continued from Page 31)

commodities are plentiful so that there will be no new problems of food shortage and high prices in areas to which people are moved.

More than half a million trained observers and sentries, besides the police, gendarmes and firemen who have been taught air raid precautions, are operating in China's now nation-wide anti-aircraft network. Started as an independent branch under the Aeronautical Affairs Commission at Hangchow in 1934, the Anti-Aircraft Corps now covers all of Free China and is expected to furnish intelligence on movements and activity of enemy aircraft in greater detail and more accurately than ever before.

Whereas there were certain "blind spots" in Free China which suffered heavily from attacks by Japanese aircraft last year because there were no outposts warning these centres, 1941 finds China with every important centre in the country protected by a larger network of observation posts. Latest activity of the Anti Aircraft Corps has been the training of troops and local militia against attacks by parachutists.

Unsung Heroes

Unsung, undecorated heroes of Chungking's bombing dramas in the past have been the thousands of labourers who clean up the debris and rescue people trapped in ruins. For these men, the "all-clear" siren that announced the end of air raids was merely the signal to begin work that often went far into the night and the next day.

When the May 4-5 bombings of 1939 laid much of the war capital in ruins, the city was not prepared to handle the gigantic task of clearing away the enormous masses of debris. For days after this first destructive attack, bodies lay under piles of brick and wood waterworks men could not get through the masses of rubble to repair broken mains, and communications wires could not be reached by trouble-shooters.

Chungking's labour unions then mobilized a service corps of several thousand men and went to work under the direction of the Municipal Social Affairs Bureau. Thereafter, ruins from bombings were cleaned-up so promptly that people could walk between neatly piled up bricks early in the morning after moonlight raids. Last June, July and August, these volunteers rescued 187 people, including two babies trapped in ruins and dug-outs suffering direct hits.

For the coming bombing season, Chungking's labour unions have already mustered nearly 10,000 volunteers for this type of work. The service corps headquarters administration is supported by combined labour unions and pays each volunteer labourer dol. 2 food allowance for each day's work. Piece-work labourers can make three or four times that amount doing other work, but they turn out at regular intervals to engage in this public service.

Work with the labour service corps for versatility and courage. Last season, four volunteers were seriously wounded and two were killed in pursuance of their volunteer duties. During the Aug. 19-20 bombings last year, many served temporarily as firemen when the regular fire-fighters could not handle the enormous blaze that consumed a dozen city blocks.

"BHARAT NATYA" IN NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 1)

York Herald-Tribune", writes:

"Last Wednesday evening New York had a lecture-demonstration which was not only extremely scholarly and factual but also dramatically exciting. La Meri, the distinguished authority on the folk dances of the world, spoke on the dances of India for the Museum of Costume Art.....La Meri's evening of "Dancing in India" did more than clarify the involvements of this antique dance; it gave us an important clue to the proper course of development for our own American Dance.....

"It simply means that ancient India has learned a few things about the principles of dance art that we would do well to study. The American dancers might learn something of thoroughness from his Indian colleague..... thoroughness in training the human body.....Little of our native dance has the same greatness of scope that the dances of India possess...H...

Essence Of Peace

"If we follow in the path of artistically wise India we will add to our amusing, astonishing, commenting, satiric dances works that are majestic in theme and structure, dances which deal with not only a political peace but also the very essence of peace which is found in the heart of every one; not only the love of a boy for a girl but also the spirit of love, which is the main tenet of our accepted religion".

For years La Meri has been offering with unique success such lecture-demonstrations on the dance art of India under the auspices of academic bodies like. The India Society of London, The Royal Empire Society of England, The British Institute of Florence, Italy; the Institute of Oriental Researches of Rome, the Dancing Teachers Association of Sydney, Australia; the Kokusai-Bunka-Shinkokai of Tokyo, the Kunstring of Bandoeng, Java; the Department of Fine Arts of Chile, and the Ministries of Public Instruction of Argentine, Brazil, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela.

A splendid achievement for the message of India's art of the dance! Let India bow to America's La Meri in gratitude, even as America bows to India's Uday Shankar in reverence.

Puzzle Solutions

S	A	D	I		S	L	A	P		S	P	E	E	D
A	N	I	L		P	A	L	E		H	I	L	D	A
L	I	N	K		A	V	A	L		E	L	A	N	D
E	T	A			O	N	E	S		A	N	A		
M	A	R	T	I	N	I		E	A	R	S			
			A	N	I	S	E		C	A	T	H	E	R
H	E	M		S	L	I	N	G		M	E	A	D	E
E	L	A	M		S	E	D	A	N		R	I	D	E
F	I	N	A	L		R	E	L	E	T		L	A	D
T	A	N	N	E	R		D	A	V	I	D			
			I	D	O	L		P	E	N	I	C	I	L
	L	I	T		T	A	P	A				O	R	A
M	O	R	O	S		P	A	G	E		F	L	A	T
A	D	O	B	E		E	R	O	S		R	O	T	E
R	E	N	A	N		L	E	S	S		A	N	E	R

Last Lady Problem: Since 34 is not divisible by 5 or 10, the bills must be of the two-dollar denomination, as singles are excluded. Hence there are 17 bills in the envelopes. The stout gentleman mentions bills in his thanks, so he has received more than one. He could not have received more than two, however, for in that case the girl would have to get eighteen or more bills. Therefore the men can only have two bills apiece. The girl thus is shown to have 12 bills, and subtracting the 16 bills from 17, leaves a solitary two-dollar bill for the last lady.

Object Anagrams: The name of the season is BLOSSOM TIME. The names of the objects are: cube, cue; trowel, tower; door, rod; loop, spool; shoe, hoe; goat, tag; lace, camel; hare, heart; dial, lad; motor, root; cane, can.

Three-Flower Transformation: PINK, rink, risk, rise, ROSE, lose, lost, list, lilt LILY

MAY DAY CRYPTOGRAM: "Fragrant flowers make May the best month of the year."

Geographical Poser: 1. True, false. 2. False, true, true, false. 3. All false. 4. False. 5. Both false. 6. Both true. 7. True 8. Both false. 9. All false. 10. False.

Mending the Chain: Take chain number 4 and break all five links. Then you will be able to attach the remaining six pieces of the broken chain with these five links.

"Sixteen" Word Square: Chest, Haste, Estop, Store, Tepee.

READ HOW THIS BOMBAY MAN KNOCKED TEN YEARS OFF HIS AGE:—

Constipation Ended, Rheumatism Gone —He feels 20 Years Younger. "*Having taken Kruschen Salts regularly for six months. I should like to be able to proclaim its excellence and beneficial results from the housetops. Although for seven years I suffered continually from constipation, dizziness, rheumatism and backache, I am now as fit as I was 20 years ago. I am 65, and have never felt so well.*" A. P., *Matunga, Bombay.*

GET 'THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING'

says Father Kruschen. Life is what your stomach makes it! How can you expect to keep smiling, to look or feel your best, when constipation is spreading poisons through your system? When your kidneys are slowed up in passing poisons out of your body?

Take a look at Father Kruschen. Always full of life. Always sees the bright side of things. A young man still, in spite of his years. And why? Because he takes Kruschen Salts. Kruschen Salts keep his stomach acting regularly, his liver and kidneys working properly.

It's so easy. Take 'the little daily dose' in your early morning cup of tea. Goodbye to lie-abed feelings, bad temper, early evening lassitude! You'll have "that Kruschen feeling" instead.

Kruschen Salts is taken by millions of people throughout the world. Why shouldn't you join that happy band? Get a bottle of Kruschen to-day, and start to-morrow morning.

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT *Kruschen* FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"WHEN the Queen of Sheba came and laid jewels and fine raiment before Solomon, what did he say?" asked the teacher.

"How much d'you want for the lot?" suggested a boy.

* * * *

"THERE'S a man outside," said the attendant at the lunatic asylum, "who wants to know whether we have missed any of our patients lately."

"Why does he want to know that?" asked the doctor.

"Well, he says somebody has run off with his wife."

* * * *

A man walked into a pub and asked for a double whisky in a long-stemmed glass. When the drink was handed to him he poured the whisky on the floor, ate all the glass except the bit at the bottom, and walked out of the place.

The barman stared after him in amazement. Then, turning to a customer leaning against the bar, he remarked: "Funny man, that!"

"He must be," replied the customer. "He's left the best bit."

* * * *

A certain judge, who is deaf, was hearing a case in which both plaintiff and defendant were also deaf.

The plaintiff said: "This man ought to be made to pay his rent."

The judge, not hearing the statement, said cautiously to defendant: "What have you got to say about that?"

"Well," said defendant, "I always grind my corn by night."

Finally the judge said: "I have considered this action with great care, and have come to the conclusion that both brothers are equally liable to support their mother."

* * * *

AS the master of the house smoked his pipe the old gardener was busy at his digging.

Suddenly the old chap straightened up with a jerk, seemed to think hard for a minute, then gave the spade a vicious kick.

"What's the trouble, Mac?" asked his employer.

"Weel, sir, ye mind that Annie, who was maid here about twenty years ago?" replied Mac, angrily. "I was standing at the back door wi' her one nicht and she said she was cauld; so I gied her my' muffler. While, she said she was still cauld, so I gi'ed her my coat. An' it's just struck me that the lass wanted me to cuddle her. I'm that mad I didn't think of it before."

THE bride-to-be was showing her friend a list of the guests to be invited to the wedding.

After her friend had read the names she looked puzzled.

"What's the matter?" asked the bride-to-be.

"Isn't this rather strange?" queried the friend. "You have only put down the names of married couples."

"Yes, that was Jack's idea. Don't you think it's rather clever? He says that if we invite only married people the presents will be all clear profit."

* * * *

ON his way to work, he stopped and turned against the wind to light his pipe.

He walked on, and soon, somewhat to his surprise, found he was home again.

"My!" he exclaimed, knocking out his pipe, "that was a quick shift!"

* * * *

"YOU gave £20 for that rug?" said Mr. Browne.

"Yes, dear," replied his wife.

"Now, look here, Mary, I'm going to put my foot down on this awful extravagance."

"I don't mind, George, so long as you wipe your feet first."

THERE came a loud knock on the door. The doctor, who had just settled himself for a nap, got to his feet.

"What is it?" he asked the man at the door.

"I've been bitten by a dog," said the man, unhappily.

"Well, don't you know that my hours of consultation are between twelve and three?"

"Yes," groaned the patient, "but the dog didn't know. He bit me at twenty to four."

* * * *

BIGGS, the manager of the restaurant, was talking in undertones to his head chef.

Afterwards he called all his waitresses into his private office.

"Girls," he said, "I want you all to look your best to-day. Add an extra dab of powder to your cheeks and take a little more care with your hair."

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the head waitress. "Butter bad again?"

"No," said the manager: "the beefs tough."

* * * *

"THE thing for you to do," said the doctor to the man with the frazzled nerves, "is to stop thinking about yourself—to bury yourself in your work."

"Gosh!" returned the patient, "and me a concrete mixer."

THE final session of a musical competition was drawing to a close when the secretary, perturbed at the non-arrival of a number of the trophies, approached the chairman and informed him of the predicament.

Summoning his chauffeur, the chairman gave him instructions to drive home and ask the butler to give him half-a-dozen cups "off the sideboard."

The cups were duly delivered and the presentation of prizes proceeded according to programme.

The conductor of the winning band was handed a beautiful trophy; another was presented to the winning tenor. When the leading soprano received her cup, however, she glanced at the inscription and fell in a faint. The inscription read: "Open competition for the best pig in the show."

* * * *

"I WANT to be procrastinated at the nex' corner," said the Negro passenger to the bus conductor.

"You want to be what?" demanded the conductor.

"Don't lose your temper. I had to look in de dictionary myself befor' I found out dat 'procrastinate' means 'put off.'"

Our Humorist At Large

Quack: "You ask me, ladies and gents, will these pills cure deafness? Well, believe me or believe me not, only the other week I sold a box to a gent who was so deaf he couldn't hear a bomb drop, and the next day he heard from America."

Irate employer: "Who's the Boss here? Are you?"

Employee: "No sir."

Irate employer: "Then why are you standing there talking like a fool?"

Doctor: "You can't sleep because of money worries! Have you ever tried counting sheep?"

Patient: "You Doctor, but that only reminded me of the butcher's bill."

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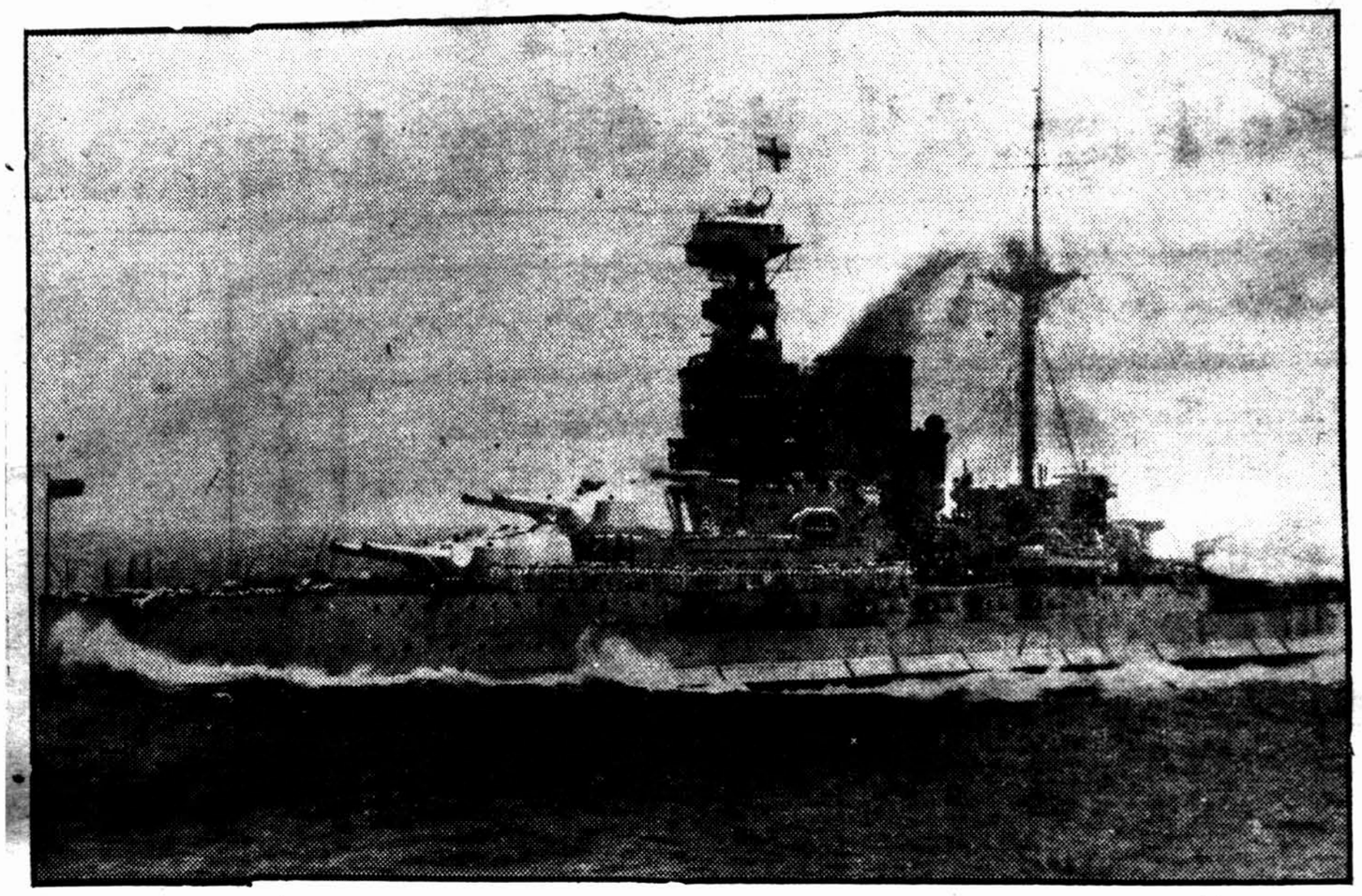
NAVAL VICTORY OFF CAPE MATAPAN

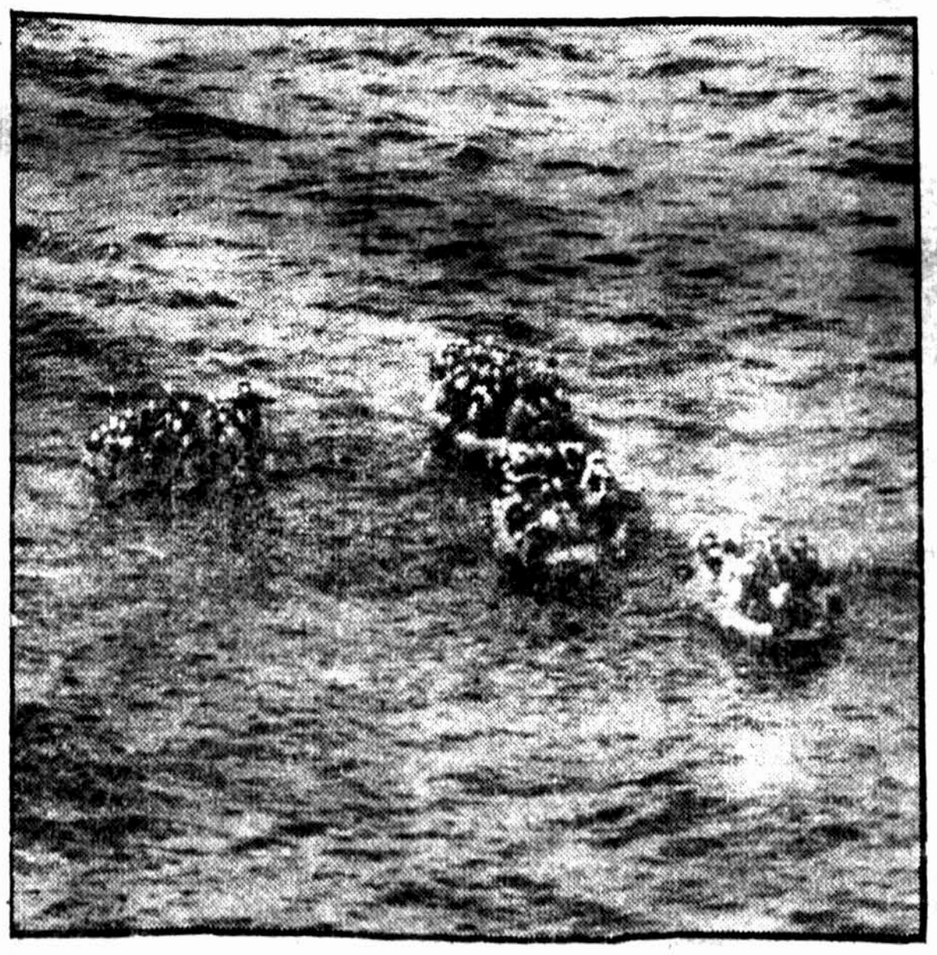
Pride Of The Royal Navy



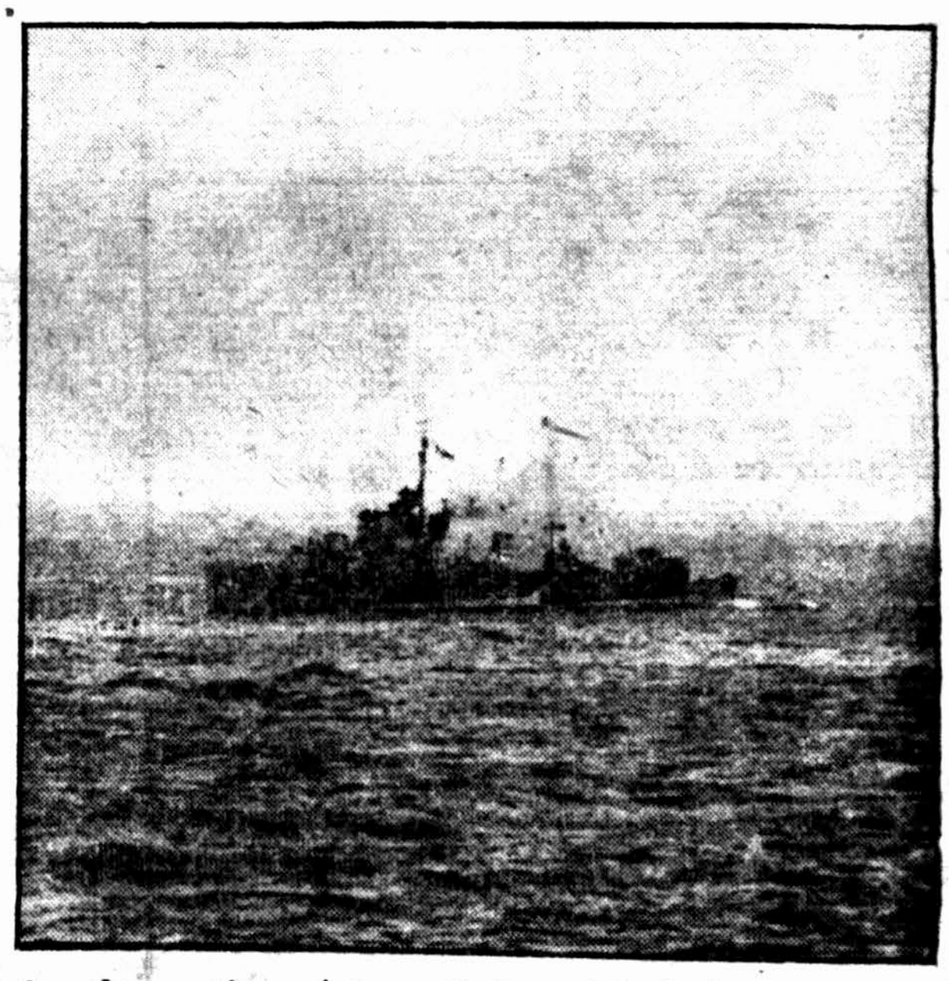
"Queen Elizabeth" speeding full steam ahead.

Some of the 900 Italian prisoners captured during the engagement.

Action picture taken during the battle: That was a near miss!



A picture of Italian survivors of the battle, taken from a Royal Air Force Flying Boat.



Another action picture. Rafts with Italian survivors can be seen. One of the British ships is endeavouring to pick them up.

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